

Coach & Athlete

THE MAGAZINE FOR COACHES, PLAYERS, OFFICIALS AND FANS

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NOVEMBER

1953

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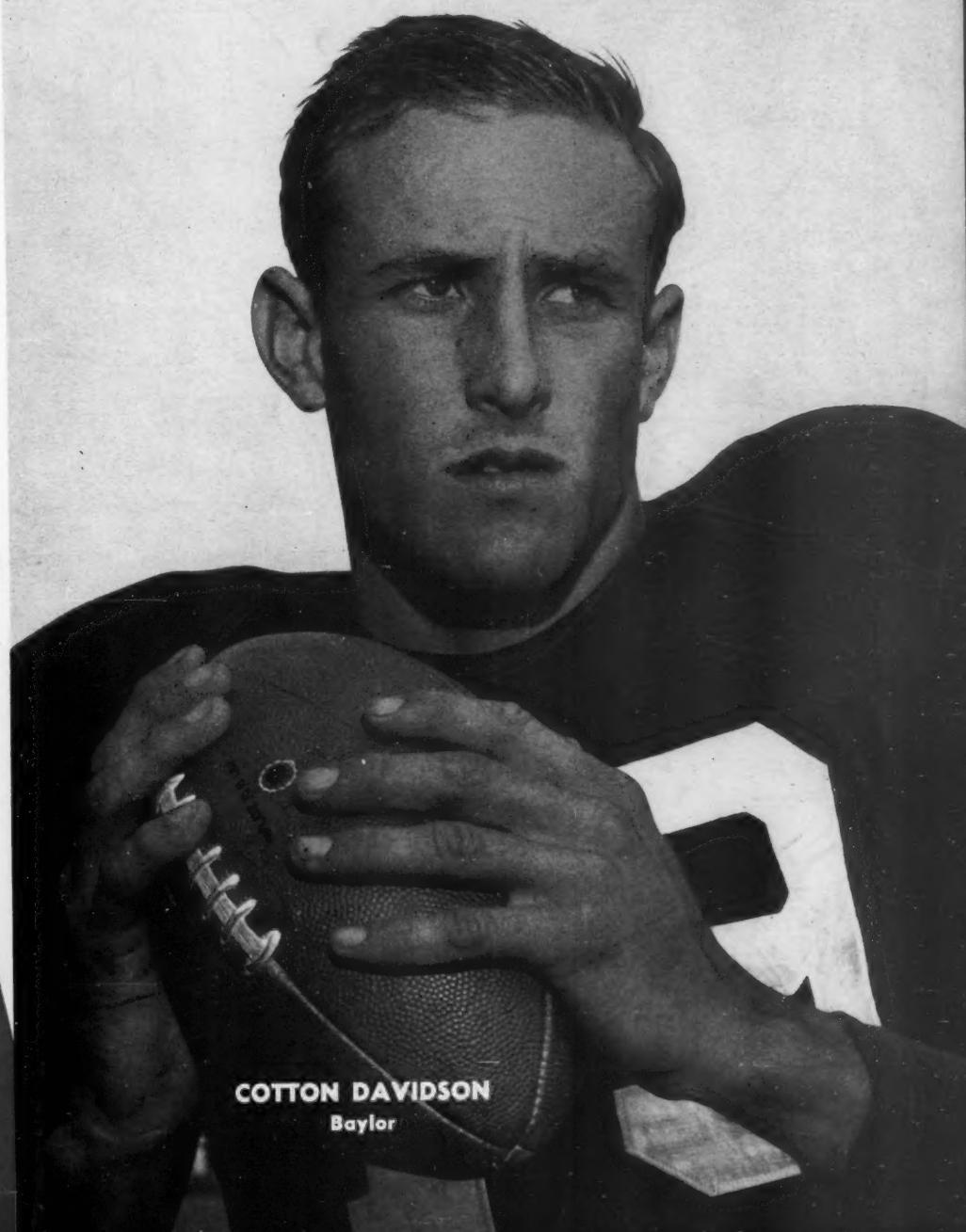
Volume XVI

Number 3

Campus
Close-Up:

AUSTIN
COLLEGE

Sherman, Texas



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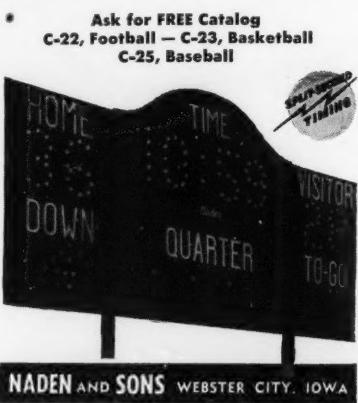
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COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

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FRONT COVER

Francis "Cotton" Davidson, Baylor University

COACH & ATHLETE, a magazine devoted to sports, is published monthly except July and August, as the official publication of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia Football Officials Association, the Florida Athletic Coaches Association, the South Carolina High School League, Southern Football Officials Association, the Alabama High School Coaches Association, the Louisiana High School Coaches Association, North Carolina Coaches Association, South Carolina Coaches Association, Southeastern Sporting Goods Market, Southern Conference Trainers Association, Gulf States Conference, Mid-South Association of Independent Schools, Southern Gymnastic League, Southeastern Intercollegiate Writing Assn., and Southeastern Sporting Goods Market. Material appearing in this magazine may be reprinted provided that credit is given to COACH & ATHLETE.

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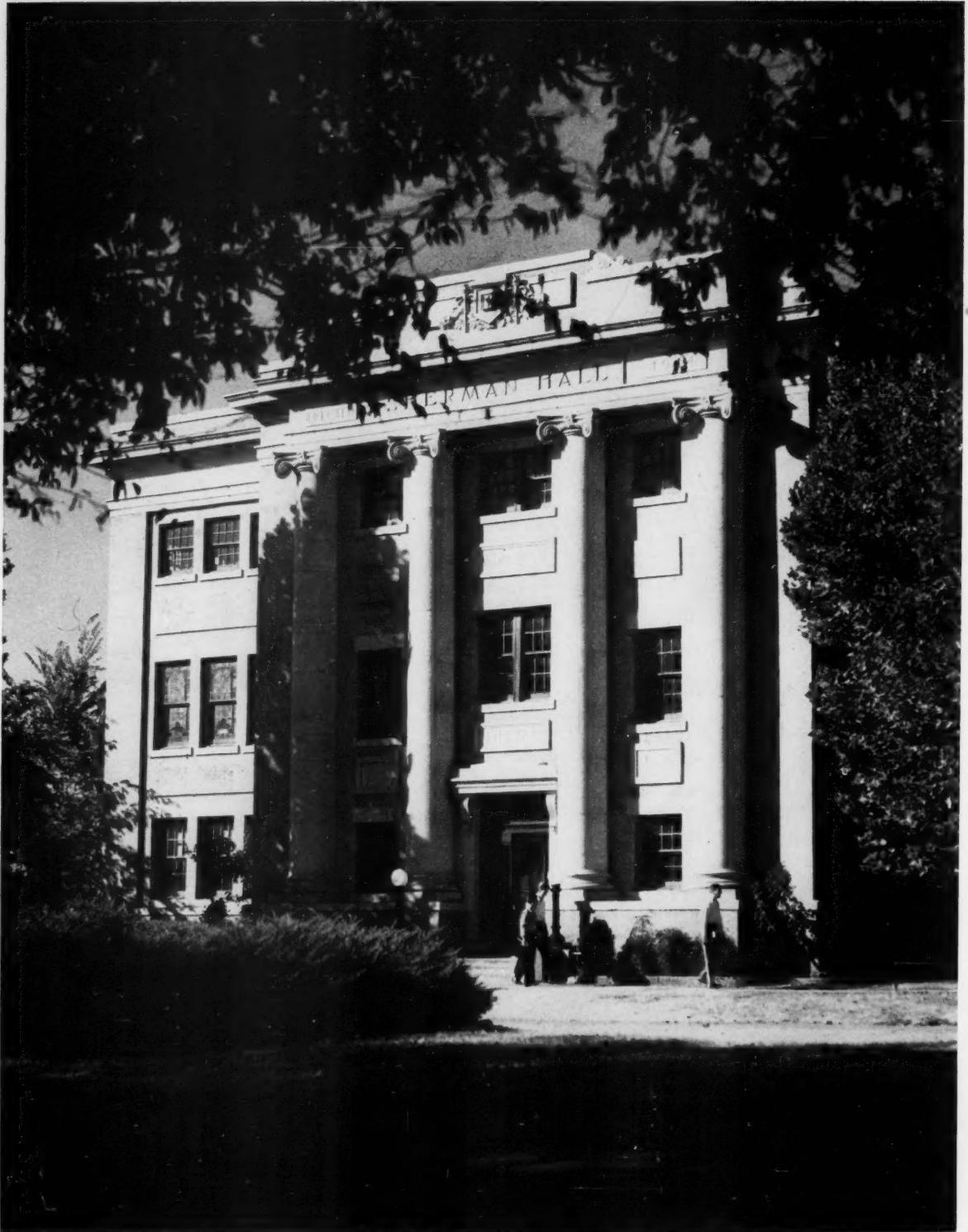
114. Indoor-Outdoor shoe of black duck. Low-cut, circular type vamp with genuine smoked crepe rubber soles and heel taps. Sizes 7-11.

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CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

AUSTIN COLLEGE

Sherman, Texas

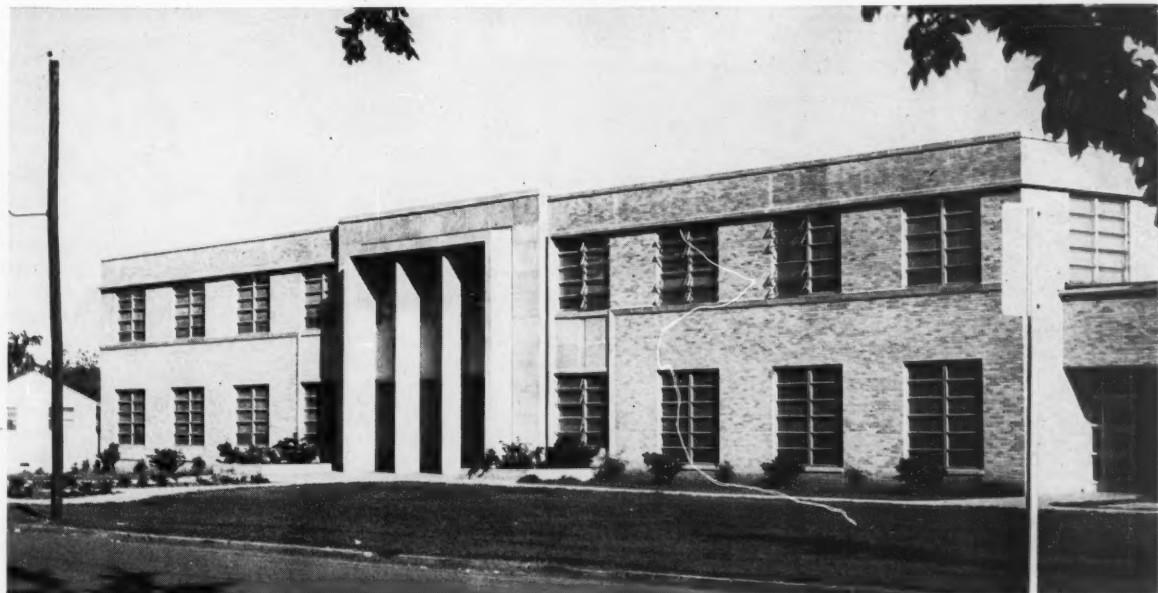
By C. S. BOYLES, JR.

HISTORICAL fact and fancy usually portray the traditional Presbyterian of the pioneer West as being gaunt, hardy and determined, sometimes hungry but always resourceful, with one hand usually close to his Bible and the other to his long-barreled Injun gun.

In some respects, those characteristics of early Presbyterianism on the frontier are woven into the rugged fiber of 104-year-old Austin College in Sherman, Texas. Having by now weathered about all the calamities to which a college can be subjected, including fire, storm, panic, depression, reconstruction and five wars, this oldest of all Texas colleges seems to bring into modern focus some of the same sort of impenetrable spiritual armor of the man whom David had in mind in the First Psalm:

"And his delight shall be in the law of the Lord, and in that law will he exercise himself day and night. . . . And he shall be like a tree planted by the waterside, that will bring forth its fruit in due season."

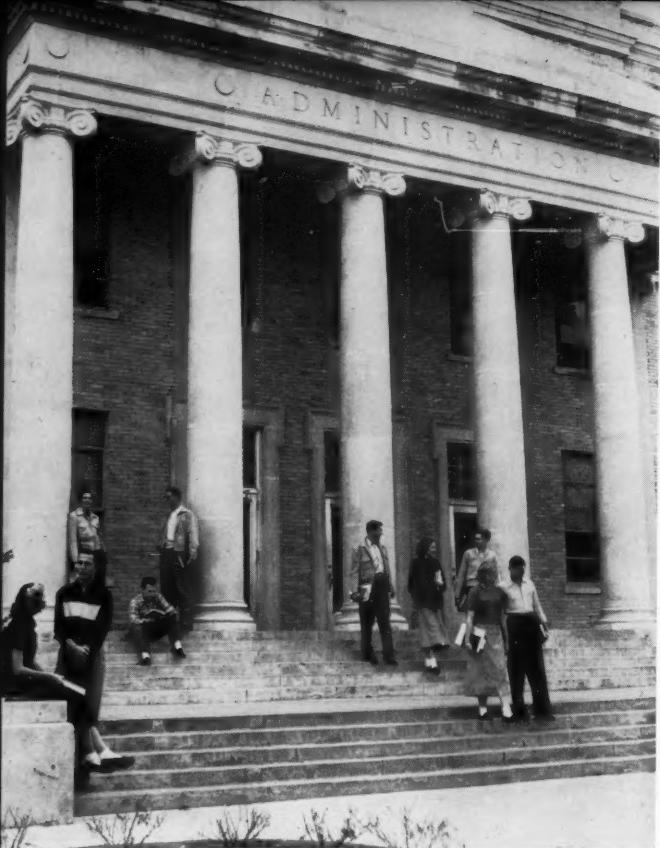
Austin College's new \$350,000 Student Union Memorial Building, the gift to the college from the alumni and the people of Sherman.



JOHN D. MOSELEY
President of Austin College

This autumn, Austin College figuratively lighted 104 candles on its tree-studded forty-acre campus at Sherman at the start of the fall semester. The setting is a flourishing one now — eleven modern buildings, a faculty and staff of seventy, and fall enrollment of 500. It may have taken a century to get there, but "A.C.", as five thousand living exes affectionately call it, has reached its due season and fruitful harvest.

All of which would be interesting, now, to Stephen F. Austin, Sam Houston and Daniel Baker. They were there that October day at Old Independence in 1849, when the people of the four-year-old state of Texas were feeling the first hazy stirring of interest in "higher learnin'", and when the churches were expected to provide it. A few (Continued on page 8)



AUSTIN COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 7)

citizens of the old Presbytery of Brazos had come together, college-minded. When they left their conference table, Austin College had been formed. This was practically under prehistoric circumstances, viewed from today: pre-federal aid, pre-oil millionaires. The Comanches still roamed to the west, the Mexicans had only recently been set back below the Rio Grande, and Civil War rumblings had not even been heard.

As they left it that day, the college was only parchment, but the start had been made and the following spring, April 5, 1850, the first board of trustees officially assembled. They were: Houston, Baker, Robert Smyther, I. Carroll Jones, Henderson Yoakum, John Branch, John Hume, Hugh Wilson, James W. Miller, Gay Hill, Joseph McCormack, Anson Jones, Abner Liscomb, and John W. Hampton, all famous personalities of early Texas history.

Austin College opened the doors of its temporary quarters in Huntsville in the fall of 1850. Samuel McKinney was elected president (salary, \$1,200 a year), and Daniel Baker became "financial agent," on the payroll at \$1,000 a year.

And in the intervening years, through innumerable ups and downs, the college has appeared to thrive on adversity. The Civil War almost depopulated the school; and that happened again when it made its struggling move to Sherman from Huntsville in 1876, bolstered only by the gift of a ten-acre campus from William Rice, Houston capitalist, and the promise of Sherman citizens to raise a fund of \$10,000. Classes were conducted in a lodge hall that first year in Sherman, but A.C. had a roof over its head in 1878, and zoomed up to an enrollment of 105 in 1880.

Through later wars, depressions and troubles, the college kept going and never once closed its doors. Oldest college in Texas continuously operating under original charter, first west of the Mississippi to grant an academic degree, the school seemed to level off on a steady, prosperous level a few years ago. Those pioneers would feel much gratification at its current success. Entering its second century with record attendance, record endowment and fine financial underpinnings, modernized, active and definitely a going concern, the school has developed almost spectacularly to make up for some of its griefs in log-cabin days.

Through all this, there ran one fine, unbroken thread: From first day to now, the college has held to its original basic purpose: Christian Education. Its ideal was to train men and women for Christian leadership. All of its work was done in the light of Christ's teachings; its intellectual ideals were in harmony with the Scriptures. No educational fad or "ism" has changed this, and many thoughtful citizens of these atomic times seem to turn toward that with strong hope and new appreciation.

One of the distinctive characteristics of Austin College, therefore, then and now, has always been the prominence given to religion. Every candidate for degree is required to pursue a course of study in the Bible during his freshman year, and a study in Philosophy in his senior year. The courses of Austin College are not sectarian, but they are definitely Christian, and they fully meet sound collegiate standards. Members of the various denominations and creeds find there a friendly and congenial atmosphere. This introductory paragraph appears in each annual issue of the Austin College catalog:

"The individual can realize his highest capabilities only through the discipline of sound learning, a discipline which



Limited enrollment and small classes enable students to receive close attention and counselling with their instructors. Students at work in these pictures include, top, a class in ceramics; center left, art; center right, biology, and lower, chemistry.

leads to self-discipline, a learning which is rooted in the Christian philosophy of life and which encourages breadth of vision, ability to weigh evidence, a sense of values, and a due respect for the opinions of others. The basic purpose of a liberal education is to develop a well-rounded personality and to prepare for rich and full living. The careful development of mental powers and the building of character are its most important purposes and it is, therefore, concerned with thorough scholarship, good manners, and good morals. Such an education develops men and women of honor, who readily accept their proper responsibility to neighbor, state and church."

The Sherman school is a four-year co-educational liberal arts college, fully accredited. The academic program offers courses of study leading to bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees in twenty-two major fields. These include art, Bible, biology, business administration, chemistry, economics, education, English, French, government, Greek, home economics, history, mathematics, music, philosophy, physical education, physics, psychology, sociology, speech and Spanish.

John D. Moseley is the new president of Austin College, bringing to it his years of experience and service as a prominent Presbyterian layman in Texas Synod affairs and his success as an administrator in governmental fields. He was executive director of the Texas Legislative Council when he was elected by the college board of trustees to be the new president. The academic program is under the direction of Dean James B. Moorman who has ably filled that post for eighteen years.

Classes at Austin College are restricted in size and each student is given a maximum of individual attention. This has proved, over the years, to be one of the great assets of the school in attracting a high standard of enrollment. The college emphasizes the type of liberal education, in a Christian atmosphere, generally recognized as desirable preparation for all fields of endeavor in the professions, business, and industry.

Guiding the destiny of this pioneer college is a board of trustees composed of twenty-three prominent business and professional leaders of Texas and Oklahoma, most of them outstanding in the Presbyterian church of the two states and several of them alumni of the college. W. C. Windsor of Tyler, Texas, prominent Texas businessman and Presbyterian layman, is chairman of the board.

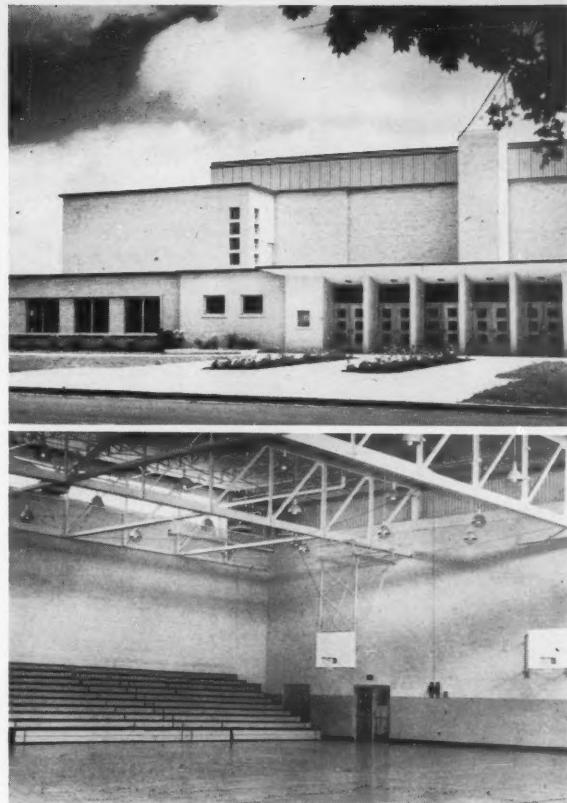
The physical plant has been substantially expanded in the past seven years. In that period, the new Administration Building was completed, containing administrative offices and seventeen classrooms. The magnificent Hughey Memorial Gymnasium, considered to be one of the finest in the state, was erected, as was also the \$300,000 student Union Building, the \$200,000 Paul Coffin Hall for women, and the \$60,000 Adams Health Center.

When the Presbyterian Board of Education met in sedate Philadelphia in 1851, it received a report on the then two-year-old Austin College, far away out west in Texas, which concluded: "Like a lone star, emerging from the clouds of an unsettled firmament, Austin College is shining forth in the opening of a hopeful sky. If it goes on as it has begun, the success of the institution is sure, under the blessings of a favouring Providence."

The hardy confidence of the pioneer Presbyterians, as therein indicated, has come to the fruition of its "due season" and Austin's own 104-year history provides a characteristic element in the larger structure of courage and steadfast spiritual ingredients that have shaped up into modern Texas.

SPORTS

When former coaches and athletic lettermen of Austin College met on the campus for a reunion last spring, the



Hughey Memorial Gymnasium; exterior and interior views, including a portion of the basketball court and folding bleacher seats.

roll call might have sounded like a page from a "Who's Who" of the gridiron elite.

There was Pete Cawthon, coach of the first Austin College football team to win a conference championship (1923), now athletic director of the University of Alabama; Del Morgan, a letterman of 1926 and now line coach of the Rice Institute Owls, and his co-worker, Cecil Grigg of the class of 1917, now backfield coach at Rice; Dave Penna of Tyler, Austin College coach in 1922 and who captained the great University of Texas team in 1918; Bud

(Continued on page 10)

AUSTIN COLLEGE CHEERLEADERS





Head Coach Harry Buffington, left, this year succeeded the veteran Ray Morrison, right, who returned to SMU in an executive position.

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 9)

Price, class of '28, and for many years a Southwest Conference football official; Henry Frnka, letterman of '26, former coach at Tulsa University and Tulane, and many others.

These are only a few of the "greats" in the nation's athletic world who at some time or other were connected with Austin College either as coach or player. These range, for instance, from Eddie Dyer, a former St. Louis Cardinals manager and once an Austin College coach, up to such current products as "Cotton" Franklin of the Highland Park (Dallas) high school coaching staff and Dr. Lynn McCraw of the Texas University physical education department.

The point here is, that Austin College of Sherman has held a highly regarded

position in competitive sports in the Lone Star state, dating almost all the way back to its beginning in the pioneer days of 1849.

The modern-day athletic picture at Austin College presents what is probably an average situation in the smaller church-related colleges, with perhaps one of two items of noteworthy distinction.

These would be the integration of the philosophy of athletic competition into the entire student body through a well planned intramural sports program, and a new emphasis on the importance of participation in the minor sports in the Texas Conference.

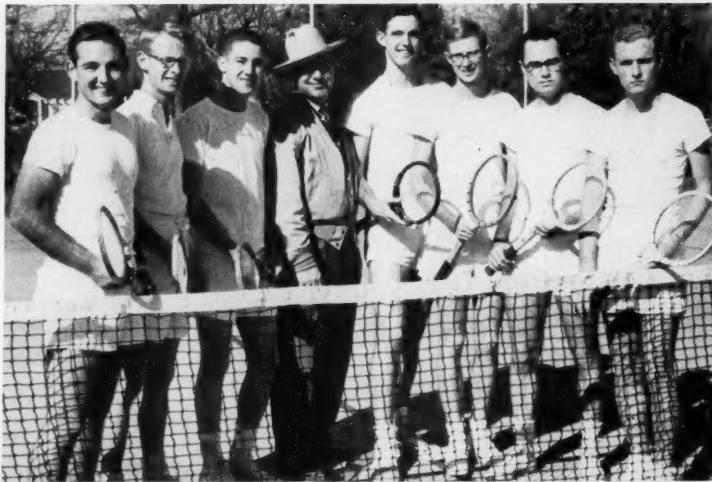
Austin College golf teams have won the Conference championship for five years running. Its tennis team was 1953 champion in both singles and doubles competition — and its star player, Carroll Pickett, finished number two in the summer tennis tournament of the

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. The team was runner-up in 1952. The Kangaroos won the Conference basketball championship in 1951, was runner-up in 1952, finished third in 1953.

The Texas Conference is composed of Austin College, Abilene Christian College, McMurry College, Howard Payne College, and Texas A & I, and beginning with 1954 events the Conference will be increased to six with the addition of Eastern New Mexico.

In this highly competitive and hard playing circuit, as well as in the old Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association that preceded it, Austin College has, year in and year out, been considered a potent foe in all the Conference sports.

Austin College has long fielded a very creditable football aggregation as well as teams in all the other sports. This winter and coming spring the school

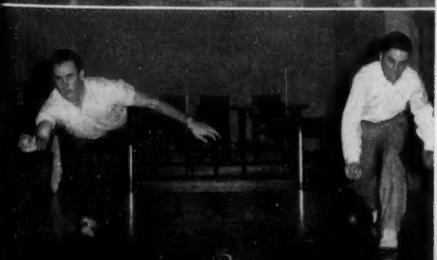
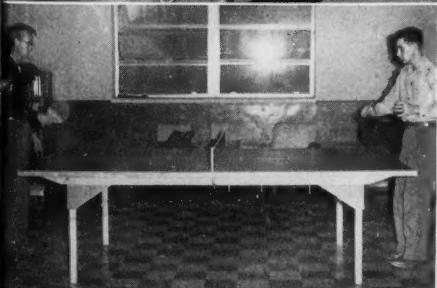


The team manager (top photo) and the band drum majors (lower photo) have busy roles in helping their Kangaroo team win the tough games.

The 1953 tennis team (top photo) was Texas Conference champion in both singles and doubles, and was runner-up in 1952. The golf team (lower photo) has won the Conference championship for five years running.



Basketball and football are the most popular sports at Austin College.



will resume participation in both track and baseball in the Texas Conference after staying out of those two activities for several years.

Harry Buffington is the new athletic director and head coach, succeeding the veteran Ray Morrison who moved back to an SMU executive post from Austin College last spring. As this is being written, Buffington's eleven had won three and tied one of their four early-season games. A highlight of the current season, at least from the viewpoint of his squad, will be an air trip to Mexico City for a game December 5 with the University of Mexico. The Kangaroos played the Mexico team a year ago in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas.

On Coach Buffington's staff are two assistant coaches, Joe Spencer and



Intramurals include fifteen organized activities that afford class or individual competition, ranging from touch football to chess and basketball to badminton.



Byron Gilbreath, and trainer Lee Brigham. Buffington, a graduate of Oklahoma A & M, came to Austin College in 1952 from the head coach post at Bonham, Texas, high school. He was an all-Missouri Conference blocking back in 1940, played football during the war while in the Army Air Force, and later played one season with the New York Giants and three with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Spencer likewise is a product of Oklahoma A & M, served three years in military service, and played three years professional football with the Cleveland Browns. Gilbreath is also basketball coach. He played both football and basketball at Texas Tech and later coached in Arizona before joining the Austin College staff. Brigham came to the college from Sherman high school. He is chief trainer

(Continued on page 41)





THE HUDDLE

By DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher



Memo to Publicity Directors

COACH AND ATHLETE is extending its intimate coverage to the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountains area. It is our desire and purpose to fairly share the space. It is our hope that this memo will serve as a guide to sports publicity directors and news agencies as to how their section, school or sport may be fairly represented in our forthcoming issues.

A quick look at our format will be helpful. Our issues are composed of the following type material:

(1) TECHNICAL ARTICLES — on various sports written by successful high school and college coaches and trainers.

(2) CAMPUS CLOSE-UP — A four-to-six page feature story on a high school or college.

(3) SPORTS SUMMARIES — Following football, basketball and spring sports seasons, giving highlights, final standings, pictures of championship teams, etc.

(4) FEATURE MATERIAL —

(a) Monthly columns by staff correspondents covering the various conferences

(b) Co-Ed of the Month — Picture and biographical sketch

(c) Sports Sketch — A cartoon feature on coaches and players

(d) Sports for Girls — A write-up of the sports program for girls at various schools or feature story on outstanding feminine athletes

(e) Sports Scrapbook — Stories and pictures of coaches and players of yesteryear

(f) Across the Counter — News from the manufacturers which would be of interest to buyers and consumers of their products

(g) Featured Coach and Athlete — Short write-up and picture of an outstanding player and his coach.

If you have interesting stories, pictures or data which would fall into the general pattern outlined above, submit it to us with the assurance that it will

receive fair consideration and will be used when space permits.

All material pertaining to the Pacific Coast area should be submitted to our Pacific Coast Representative, George H. Allen, Athletic Department, Whittier College, Whittier, California.

Material for the Mountain States territory should be submitted to Durrell Nielsen, 276 North Second East Street, Brigham City, Utah.

The Southwest, including the Border Conference, should look for clearance to Stan Lambert, 874 Lucas Drive, Beaumont, Texas.

Material from other sections should be addressed directly to COACH AND ATHLETE, 310 Buckhead Ave., N. E., Atlanta 5, Georgia.

Olympic Film on Swimming and Diving Available

Coaches of swimming and diving will be interested to know that the film of the Olympic swimming and diving events is now available on a rental basis. This is a 16mm color film approximately 2800 feet in length. It not only shows the Olympic events but also shows some of the Olympic teams in training. It should be an invaluable coaching aid. The rental fee is \$25.00 and may be obtained by writing Art Benton, 1325 Candler Building, Atlanta, Georgia. (Continued on page 37)

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IT'S **Wilson**
TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

SPLIT T OFFENSE

By

JOHNNY VAUGHT

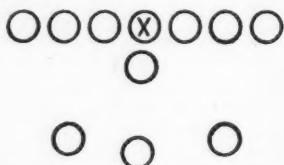
Head Football Coach, University of Mississippi

(Second in
a series)



POSITION OF BACKFIELD MEN IN THE SPLIT T FORMATION ...

Diagram 6 illustrates the positions of our backs in our Split T Formation:



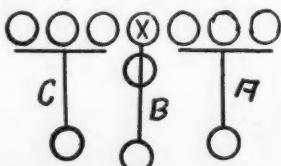
Our fullback takes a position exactly four yards from the ball and directly behind the center. We want him to assume a three-point stance with his feet parallel. His head and shoulders should be about three and one-half yards from the line of scrimmage.

Our halfbacks line up in a more or less consistent position. The distance from the outside foot of the left halfback to the outside foot of the right halfback is seven yards. When the linemen are in their Normal Splits or Spacing, the halfbacks will be directly behind the offensive tackles. We have found, however, that in giving our tackle an opportunity to shuttle in on some plays and split out on others, the halfback would be too tight on some plays and too wide on others if he should stay behind the shuttling tackle. As a consequence, we want our halfbacks to maintain a distance of seven yards between them at all times.

The halfback should assume a three-point stance with their feet staggered and with their inside feet back. The halfback should have his inside knee in a line parallel with the feet of our fullback. He should maintain a terrific lean in his three-point stance. His head and shoulders should be fairly close to three yards from the line of scrimmage. His back foot will extend some little distance more than four yards from the line of scrimmage. We want him to assume a stance that will permit him to drive forward with maximum speed. The halfback will sacrifice a little ease, grace, speed, and smoothness in starting laterally in order to start forward with maximum speed. We put emphasis on the straight ahead thrust of the halfback, and we want him to do everything he can to hit the line as quickly and with as much speed as possible.

OFFENSIVE UNITS . . .

I break our Split T Offense down into three different units. These Units are shown in the following Diagram:



This article by Coach John H. Vaught is taken from Otis Coffey's book on the proceedings of the Texas High School Coaching Clinic.

Coach Vaught is a native of Olney, Texas. He attended TCU where he was an All-American guard in 1932. Following his graduation in 1933, he coached for two seasons at Northside High School in Fort Worth and then signed with Bear Wolf as line coach at North Carolina for four years. He took over as head coach at Ole Miss in 1947 and his Rebels have won 40, lost 17 and tied 4. He was named SEC Coach of the Year in 1947. He has brought Ole Miss to a position of respect among the football powers.

Unit A consists of our Right Guard, Right Tackle, Right End, and Right Halfback. Unit B consists of our Center, Quarterback, and Fullback. Unit C consists of our Left Guard, Left Tackle, Left End, and Left Halfback.

Offensive play assignments of Unit A operates independently of Unit C. Unit C operates almost independently of Unit A. Unit B coordinates somewhat with the on-side units.

One of the values of utilizing these three groups is the independence of operation gained by each of the three groups. The success of a particular play will depend, to a great extent, on the efficiency of the Unit through which the ball is carried. This dividing of the offensive team up into the three units also permits the off-side linemen to experiment with their splits.

OFFENSIVE CALLS . . .

After the team breaks the huddle and assumes their Ready Position with Normal Spacing, our center calls the type of defense that is confronting our team. He is in a good position to see the alignment and can quickly detect whether there is anyone on him or not. As he assumes his offensive stance over the ball, he says either Even or Odd. He must say Even or Odd loud enough for our entire team to hear him.

Our tackles will then call the type of Even Man Line or Odd Man Line which we are confronting. If it is an Even Man Line, our Tackle will detect whether it is a Wide-Tackle Six-Man Defense, a Tight-Tackle Six-Man Defense, a Four-Four Defense, or an Eight-Man Defense. He will then call the type of block for the given play and for his particular unit. It is necessary that each tackle make a call on every play whether it is going to his side or the other side of the line. The calls that he must make are very simple.

For the purpose of emphasizing our Calls, we have named our right guard A, our right tackle B, and our right end C. The left end is named C, the left tackle B, and the left guard A. Anytime he wants a straight block used, or a man on man block used, A, B, or C blocking will be called. Straight blocking involves taking the man straight ahead whether he is on or off the line of scrimmage. If the tackle desires to make a cross block, he will use the terms X, Y, or Z to designate this type of blocking. If our Tackle should call an X Block, the adjoining guard immediately knows that he

(Continued on page 38)



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THEORY OF DEFENSIVE PLAY

By ADOLPH F. RUPP

Basketball Coach, University of Kentucky

SOME people today maintain that defensive basketball is neglected, in view of the big scores. I do not believe this is true. We are working harder today on defensive play than we ever have in the past. This is primarily due to the fact that there are very few new defensive techniques, but the offensive teachings have completely outrun the techniques of thirty years ago. Any coach who has been in the business for that long will well recall that anyone taking a one-handed shot thirty years ago would immediately have been labeled a "show off."

Basketball players today from an offensive standpoint are far superior to the players of fifteen years ago. I do not mean that they are better—for had the boys of fifteen years ago had the advantage of the knowledge being given to our boys today, they would have been equally as great.

To anyone who believes that defensive basketball is not sound today I would like to ask him these questions:

How do you instruct your defensive men to guard against the hook shot?

How do you instruct your defensive men to guard the pivot man on the step in-step out hook shot?

How do you instruct a defensive man to guard the running jump shot?

How do you instruct your guard to stop the dribble stop-jump shot?

I believe after you have thought of these things you will come to the same conclusion I have, and that is that the techniques of offensive basketball have simply outrun our defensive techniques.

Smallness of scores of several years ago does not necessarily indicate that better defense was employed. Far from that. Smallness of score in a basketball game today does not necessarily mean that the game being played is a great defensive game. It may have lacked offensive skills.

How many shots were taken?

How long did it take the team to set up a play?

Was ball control permitted?

Was an attempt made to deliberately withhold the ball from play?

The answers to these questions may be the answers to the lowness of score. Scores have continued to go up, but I think this is primarily due to the fact that so many more boys today are play-



A. F. RUPP

This excellent article by Coach Rupp outlines the fundamental principles upon which he builds his defense. The Kentucky Wildcats are renowned as an offensive power, but they are also capable of throwing up a tight defense against the opponents' attack.

ing basketball due to the far greater facilities, and this enables boys to learn to play the game better than boys of years ago.

I believe that in defensive play we have seven cardinal principles of play. Whenever your team has played a game it would be well for you to check to see if you have made any mistakes in these principles. Defensive play is not appreciated by too many spectators and coaches today. It is unspectacular and therefore disregarded. Let me say this. I believe if you will check the outstanding team in the nation that have been that way year after year you will find that soundness of defensive play is responsible in a large measure for their success. These coaches know that on an evening when the offense is not clicking they can still save the game if they have good defense, but if they haven't good defense the ball game is lost.

It is not difficult for us to teach our boys defense. They realize its importance. Our boys are convinced without a doubt that our defense will save us on the nights when our offense isn't working. A boy must be taught to real-

ize the importance of defensive play, individual as well as team play. We possibly spend one-half the time defensively that we spend offensively. Few teams spend anywhere near that much time teaching defensive play. That is the reason I mention this. Last year I watched a high school game in which one team had scored over one hundred points on nine different occasions. They played a team in the second round of tournament play that was a good defensive team, but not a great one. The first team took a humiliating defeat, showing up at the end of the first half with only three field goals. Their opponents completely demoralized them defensively. Everyone was dumbfounded after the game, but this fact was evident—the superior defense of the one team turned the tide into a rout.

Let's consider the seven cardinal principles.

1. Cut down the number of shots—

You've always heard the saying—"Make enough shots and the percentage will take care of you." That may be true, so the first thing to do is to cut down the number of shots you give the other team. In going back over our shot charts for a period of five years we have found a very reliable trend on the number of shots taken. The first thing to do in defensive play is not to give the opponents a shot at the basket. They still must shoot to score. If you can eliminate by aggressive defensive play the number of scoring opportunities that the other team will get you will eliminate the danger of a high score.

2. Cut down the percentage of shots—

We tell our boys to be aggressive at all times. It's hard, tough work, but a lot of boys like to play that kind of ball. It's a good thing to have one of your boys come up to you and ask to be assigned to guard the outstanding player on the opposing team.

Several years ago we had such a boy. He wasn't interested in how many points he scored, but he liked to take a player on the other side who had a twenty-point average and whittle him down to seven or eight. The smile of satisfaction on his face after a game was always a complimentary reward, and usually before he left the dressing room he would come and ask, "Have I got

Smith Saturday night?"—Smith being the star on the opposing team.

If you can force a team to take hurried, off balance, inaccurate shots you will destroy the percentage shooting that this team has been playing, and that is entirely the difference between aggressive defense and defense that permits a team to get good shots. When a coach comes up after a game and says: "We couldn't hit tonight," maybe there was a reason.

3. Cut down **everything** under eighteen feet —

I like to put this in, as it fits well into the philosophy of collapsing or floating defenses. It certainly is in their favor. If you will draw a circle eighteen feet on the floor out from the basket and attempt to cut down everything in that area, getting all the rebounds, you'll have a foolproof defense. I realize this is impossible, but the fact still remains — don't give them a shot close in to the basket!

These defensive assignments are goals toward which you should work, and if you can imprint upon the minds of the boys that they must not give the opponents these close-in shots, they will get the idea and work toward this goal.

4. Cut down the **second** shots —

A good defense should not permit a team to get the second and third shots at the basket. It is true that it is at times difficult to get the rebound, but the first thing on defensive play after a shot has been taken is to see that your individual opponent does not get the rebound. You should block out these players and then, after you have them out of play, go for the rebound yourself. If you permit the second shot and possibly the third shot, one of these is apt to fall, and a good tough rebounding team will not permit these additional shots after the initial attempt has been taken.

5. Cut down the **cheap** baskets —

How many times in a game will you see a good, well-played game, and then see a cheap interception, with the boys going all the way and scoring? Did you ever see a jump ball on your own free throw line with the opponents slapping the ball over the head of your defensive player and going all the way to score? How many times have you seen a pass in under the opponent's basket intercepted and laid in for an easy basket? How many times have you seen a ball fall aimlessly to the floor and the opponent throw it in for an easy basket? How many times have you seen an opponent rebound and get an easy basket after a missed free throw? These are just examples of cheap baskets that teams sometimes get with the minimum of effort. Some are due

to carelessness, some are due to bad judgment, but in a well-played game with opponents of equal ability the deciding factor is sometimes a cheap basket at the critical time.

6. Point the ball on all long shots —

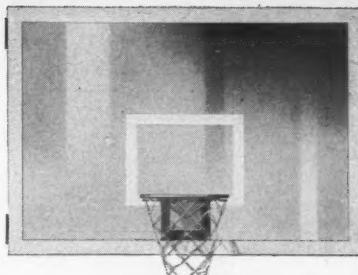
As the ball is maneuvered on the outside of the defense, the defensive man playing the man with the ball should always be tight. Two of the cardinal principles are to cut down on the number of shots and the good shots. If you will allow good long shooters to get set un molested they'll ruin you from out on the floor. Therefore, the man with the ball should always be "pointed." This is true even in floating defenses. In strict tight man-to-man defensive play this should always be true.

7. Prevent the ball from going to the pivot —

I believe that most teams feel exactly as we do. Never let the ball go in to the pivot man. If you do, their screens can be set without worrying about handling the ball. We permit the ball to go to the side of the floor, but always play to prevent the ball from going to the pivot man. As soon as the pivot man has the ball you have a dangerous offensive center. If the pivot man should be a big husky fellow he can take a hook shot, jump shot, or jump flip shot. He can fake on one side and go to the other. He can pass to a cutting teammate that has been freed by a screen. The ball is in extremely dangerous position when it is held by the man playing what is normally called the pivot position. The greatest percentage of attempts at the basket are made from this position.

It has merely been my attempt to give you the results of our experience down through the years. On those long nights that are sure to come during the basketball season it is well to check on these seven cardinal principles and see if any of them might prove helpful to your team. It is merely a series of checks that you can rigidly apply, and somewhere along the way you will find your difficulty. Even if your team is going well, that is the time to check. Apply it not only to your plays but apply it individually. The star of your team offensively may not be the star of your team after all. His defensive ability may be so indifferent that it is causing your team to lose ball games, in spite of the offensive contributions that he is making.

Bear this in mind, for I repeat it thousands of times to my boys each year — Your defense will save you on the nights when your offense isn't working.



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STETSON LAY-UP DRILL

By RICHARD B. MORLAND

Basketball Coach, Stetson University

THE warm-up period immediately preceding the start of the game between two evenly matched teams can determine to a large extent the success of the team for that particular game. If a team enters the game cold, often times it can never make up the deficit of a slow first quarter. On the other hand, a team can practice too strenuously, needlessly expending its energies before the opening whistle is sounded.

The problem for the coach, then, is to make certain to the best of his ability that his team is prepared physically as well as psychologically when the first center toss is made. In making the effort to get the team at its peak physically, there is no set formula that will apply in all cases for all teams. The nature of the warm-up may vary somewhat with each game depending on the temperature of the arena, the familiarity of the players with backboards and the playing court, how far and how late the team has traveled, and other factors.

If only a single game is on tap for the evening, there will be ample time for the team to warm-up at its leisure. However, in high school games where double-headers and even triple-headers among the various squads are becoming common practice, and in tournaments where the time factor will allow only a ten minute practice session before the game, it is a real problem to get the squad ready for the actual play.

It was for situations like these that the two-ball warm-up drill was designed. Instead of the player shooting once and wasting valuable time standing in line, he gets twice the number of shots during the same period. This leaves more time for the practice of set shots and jump shots, and the all important practice of free throws before the game.

The first two phases of this drill are diagrammed in Figures 1 and 2. The first part was adapted from the lay-up drill originated by John Bunn who has used this drill from only one side for a number of years with considerable success at Stanford and Springfield.

FIRST PHASE (FIGURE 1)

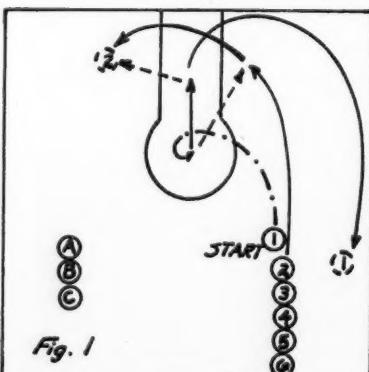
1. The squad is split into two groups with twice as many players in the right lane as in the left lane.

2. The movement is started by 1 who dribbles into the foul lane, stopping



Coach Morland attended Birmingham Southern College and took his Master's Degree at Springfield College. He is now a candidate for Ph.D. at New York University.

His Florida Southern quintet won the Dixie Conference championship in 1950. After a two-year leave for graduate study, he went to Stetson University as Chairman of the Department of Physical Education and varsity basketball coach. Last year his team won the district NAIA play-offs and were eliminated in the national tournament finals in Kansas City in the second round by Southwest Missouri State, defending champion and tournament winner.



simultaneously on both feet. He then pivots away from the basket off the rear foot and feeds to 2 who also breaks from the right lane.

3. 2 takes pass and shoots a driving

lay-up. After his shot he moves quickly back into court deep on the left side.

4. 1 follows 2's shot and passes back to 2 who has come back into the playing area. 1 then returns to the lane from which he started.

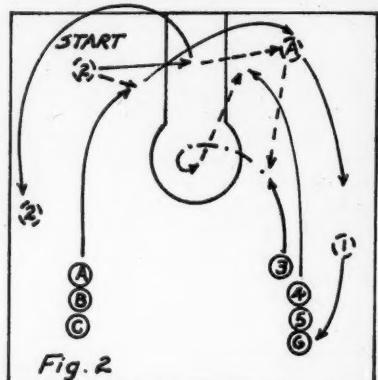


Fig. 2

SECOND PHASE (FIGURE 2)

1. After 2 takes the rebound pass from 1, he passes to A who takes a driving shot with the left hand from the left side.

2. After his shot, A moves quickly back into court deep on the right hand side.

3. 2 follows A's shot and passes back to A. 2 then moves out to the left lane.

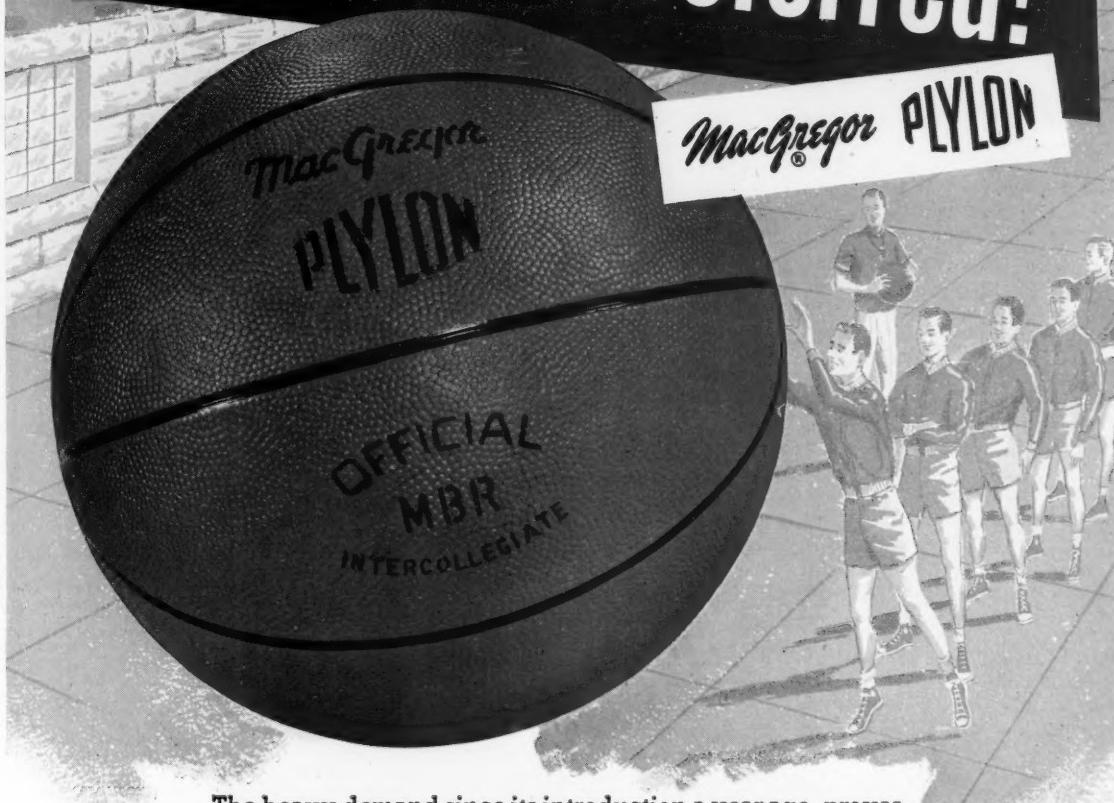
4. A passes to 3 who is breaking into the free throw lane. A then moves out to the end of the line in the right lane.

5. 3 starts the pattern over again. After he takes his pass from A, he dribbles to the foul line, pivots, and passes to 4 who takes a driving right hand shot. 3 takes rebound, passes back to 4 in the deep left hand court. 4 will pass to B and 3 will have returned to the right lane. (In Figure 2, the movement is diagrammed only to the point where 4 receives the scoring pass from 3).

After the basic pattern has been learned, the introduction of the second ball becomes a simple matter. The second ball is started from the right lane at the same time the player in the left lane is breaking in for his shot. The player driving from the left will have cleared the shooting area while the man coming from the right is making his pivot. The type shot can be varied as the player can cut across the basket;

(Continued on page 35)

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STRIKE BY AIR

By WALLACE BUTTS

Head Football Coach and Athletic Director,
University of Georgia

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is one of the excellent articles carried in Swede Phillips' book "Revolutionary Football." Copies of the book are available through COACH & ATHLETE at \$2.00 per copy.

ANY coach would be "off base" who declared that the forward pass was the main part of football offense. BUT no one would have much of an attack without it. Here at Georgia, we stress the forward pass to a greater extent than some other people, for we feel that it is your most effective play, and we also feel that a completed pass demoralizes the other team to a greater extent than if the same amount of ground were gained in some other way.

A good attack through the air is composed of four parts: passer, protection, receiver, and running game. Having any combination of these without having all four will result in an ineffectual air attack. Of course, you may gain some ground by passing, but the pass will not be the integral part of the offense which you would like it to be. We will discuss our efforts to "strike by air" from these four aspects.

PASSER

At Georgia, we strive to have passers with proper passing form. Many have it when they come to us; in some, our coaches develop it through many drills such as the "knee passing" exercise with which you are all familiar. This exercise helps develop the habit of keeping two hands on the ball as long as possible, throwing from the ear, and snapping the wrist.

In addition to good form, a good passer must have certain requirements:

1. Should throw from behind the ear with an overhand motion.
2. The passer must follow through. We ask the passer to imagine that he is actually giving the ball to his intended receiver.
3. The passer must throw ahead of the receiver.
4. The passer must throw a pass easy for the receiver to catch. The throw is much better if the nose is up.

There is little doubt that Wally Butts is one of the truly great coaches still active in the game today. His record of 100 victories against 45 losses and seven ties would tell that story were it not for the fact that his teams have played in seven bowl games. It is, however, in the realm of the passing game that Butts is the acknowledged master. The 1952 season saw his ends run 1-2 in the conference pass receiving race. Zeke Bratowski led the nation in yards gained passing.

Frank Thomas and Frank Leahy credit Butts with creating more passing patterns than any other coach in the history of the game. Even the professional coaches, who are notoriously pass-minded, have copied him extensively. Wally has lectured on the aerial attack at almost every outstanding clinic in the country.

It is fitting that he should be the author of this material on the passing game.

5. The passer must have the will to win, since the defense will rush him in the hope of interfering with his concentration on the pass pattern.

6. In addition to mechanical ability to throw, the passer must have the innate ability to select the right receiver.

One thing that our passers spend considerable time on is getting quickly into position to throw. Constant drill comes in here.

We try to aid our passer in selecting the open receiver by putting pressure on one defensive man. All receivers are required to run hard and make every effort to get away from pass defenders. We do not use the term "decoy," since all receivers may catch the ball under our plan. We try to teach the passer that the one defender that we have selected to "work on" can't cover correctly. The passer watches the defender and takes advantage of the defender's reaction to the pass pattern.

The following sequence will show how the passing team tries to take advantage of the defensive sideback's reaction:

Flanker Right—Pass flat to right end. Flanker makes defensive left half cover deep. Throw out to flanker or right end.

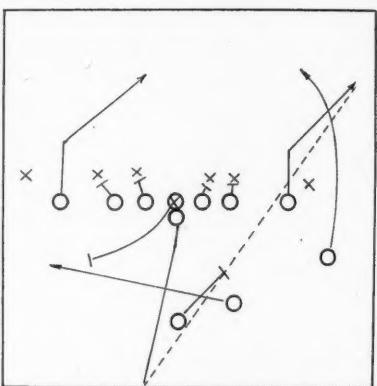


Diagram 1. The first pass should have a flanking back to the right. The flanker's pass route will be straight down the field. His objective is to get behind the defensive right sideback—if successful in this attempt, a pass to the flanker will result in a long gain and possibly a touchdown.

The offensive right end runs straight down the field six yards and then breaks to his right into what is called the flat. If the defensive left halfback covers the flanker deep, the offensive right end should be open to receive the pass.

HOPING FOR DIFFERENT REACTION

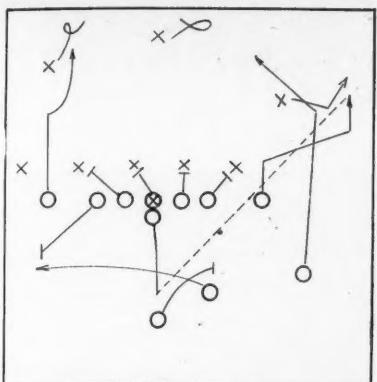
On the next pass in the sequence which starts out exactly like the pass in diagram 1, the passing team hopes to get a different reaction from the defensive sideback.

Defensive left half tries to cover right end in the flat. The passer throws to right end, who turns upfield after first breaking into flat.

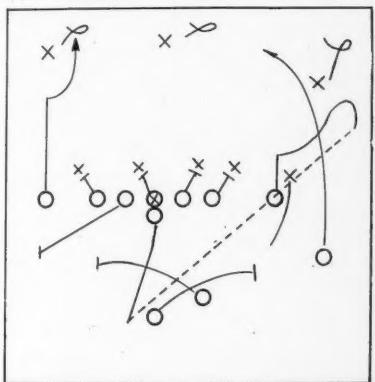
The next plan from same formation requires the right end to invite coverage in the flat. He then changes his route, turning up field near the sideline. You can see with the left sideback trying to cover in the flat and the end breaking up the field away from him, how the passer should be able to take advantage of the defensive halfback's reaction.

Diagram 3. If the defensive halfback is covering the offensive right end closely when he breaks into the flat and late deep as shown in diagram 2, the defensive side back will then find it necessary to cover the offensive right end loosely—this affords an opportunity for the end to stop quickly in front of the defensive halfback. This type of pass is called a hook or stop pass. This sequence is also used

The passer will throw to the open receiver, and the diagrams are intended to show how the passer must concen-



to the left to get a reaction from the defensive right sideback.



Right end breaks into flat and runs deep. He then comes back for ball toward original line of scrimmage.

strate on a particular defensive man.

This is just one simple pass pattern with three variations, taken from approximately 70 to 85 pass patterns and variations which passers and pass receivers must learn.

Many hours must be spent by the pass receivers learning their steps and fakes to execute the plays. Linemen must work many hours, learning to block for the passer.

The passer can never be better than his pass protection.

PROTECTION

It is easy to see just how important this is to your attack when it is not present. We have done a great number of different things in the years here at Georgia. We may even change our protection to suit the defensive alignment favored by the up-coming foe. As a general thing, however, our protection has been worked from the following principles:

1. Various types of short-side or "weak side" protection is employed. (See diagram.)

2. The protection on the throwing side is fairly standard.

3. Any one of the backs can block the "strong end."

RECEIVER

To be a good pass receiver a boy

should have the following qualifications:

1. Ability to concentrate on first his route, and later the ball.
2. Good relaxed hands.
3. Height and speed are desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

4. Above all, a boy must have a burning desire to compete against defensive men for the possession of the ball.

Some of these things he is born with. Some of them you can help him attain. Don Hutson, the All-Time All-America college and pro player, had all the above qualifications. Hutson was gifted with a baffling change of pace, which made it possible for him to fake defensive men out of position. We had a boy at Georgia, Harry Babcock, who has all the qualifications needed for a great pass receiver.

Speaking of faking, it is almost a lost art. Too many players are allowed to go out for a pass without faking; too many coaches depend upon the pattern to get the boy loose. It takes instruction, practice, insistence to get a good faker; but it is worthwhile.

Here are a few miscellaneous points about receiving that may be helpful: the receiver runs under control until the ball is thrown, hook passes are caught before the eyes, ends turn in on hook passes and the backs turn out.

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PRE-SEASON BASKETBALL PLANNING

By FRED A. PRICE
Head Basketball Coach,
Central High School, Trenton New Jersey

FREQUENTLY basketball coaches will not begin planning for the season until after the first day that they have viewed their prospective candidates. Of course, from the point of offense, it is unwise to plan any type offense until the material has been evaluated, and the squad pared to desired strength. But we believe there are many phases of basketball that can stand extensive pre-season planning for they are applicable to most players and situations. Let's just list some of the more prominent phases, and comment briefly on them, hoping to stimulate some pre-season thinking before the first game becomes a memory.

BASIC DRILLS

Fundamentals are the foundation of any good ball club, and a complete mastery of them will insure a high percentage of victories in games that are often lost because of a poor pass, shoddy dribble, etc. Each coach should have in mind several types of drills designed for ball handling skill. By using them for five or ten minutes every day, he will be constantly improving and polishing passing, dribbling, and shooting.

To assume that a boy will improve naturally as the season progresses is leaving too much to chance. The average player will not practice some phase that is difficult for him. He will be too busy perfecting his pet shot. This in itself is good, but to the exclusion of other fundamentals, it is not.

DEFENSE

This department should be stressed from the opening day of practice, in an attempt to make each player conscious of defense. If a coach can succeed in having his players be proud of good defensive maneuvers, he has overcome a great obstacle in trying to "sell" defense.

If a coach prefers a man to man defense, he might take note to the following points, and elaborate on them as he sees fit, so that opening day will find him ready and completely versed in his man-to-man plans:

1. Proper foot position.
2. Avoidance of switches, unless absolutely necessary.
3. Blocking out offensive man after shots (rebounding purposes).



Coach Price has recently been appointed head basketball coach at Central High School, Trenton, New Jersey, after compiling an .880 record in the city's Junior High League. He is a former Villanova College athlete and played professional basketball with the Trenton Tigers in the American Professional League.

4. Keeping eyes on man, not ball.
5. Drifting, or sagging, into or near foul lanes when ball is on opposite side of floor.
6. Defensive procedures when confronted by a fast break.
7. Guarding pivot men.
8. Talking on defense.
9. Intricacies of the full court press.

FAST BREAK

The fast break is now an integral part of basketball offense, and it is well for a coach to have some definite ideas on putting the break into operation. There are many variations of fast breaking, but all endeavor to do one thing — get the ball up court as fast as possible.

But by emphasizing good, short passes, a minimum of dribbling, a coach can help to organize the break. Illustrate when the fast break can be employed, especially in different situations, such as after a foul shot, intercepted pass, missed shot, or loose ball. Point out when not to use the break.

By having definite ideas on fast

breaking, a coach can greatly reduce wild racing and haphazard passing which so often can cost the ball game.

OFFENSE AGAINST ZONE DEFENSES

The last hurried minute before the start of a ball game is not the time to plan an offense against a zone. Teams must be prepared with an offensive pattern to cope with zone defenses, otherwise defeat is quite certain. The most common type zones are the 3-2, 2-1-2, 2-2-1, 1-3-1, 2-3. Obviously, it would entail too much space to dissect each of these zone defenses but, of course, the basic offensive move against them is to overload one side of the zone, and causing one zone member to cover more men than he can handle. An added factor in familiarizing your team with zones is the fact that they will not fall prey to nervousness and bewilderment when confronted by a zone. Remember, a zone can be beaten, and sometimes quite handily, but the victory is not achieved by chance. Only pre-planning will do it.

FREEZING THE BALL

Here is a much neglected phase, but often a very important one in the closing minutes of a close ball game. Naturally, there are many sound and efficient methods of freezing the ball, and every team should adopt at least one method and practice it under game conditions while on the practice floor. The chief point to keep in mind when freezing the ball is that the method must not be too obvious, otherwise the opponents become more alert and more aggressive.

Thought should be given as to when the freeze should be put in operation. The "too early" freeze is sometimes more costly than no freeze at all.

Also, a good point to remember is that one of the offensive, or freezing team, players should station himself in the corner, ready to assist when a teammate is boxed in. The player in the corner should usually be playing the most alert and aggressive opponent, thus keeping him away from the ball during most of the freeze.

OUT OF BOUNDS PLAYS

All heady ball clubs will prepare a few out of bounds plays, chiefly be-

cause the percentage is in their favor. If the play is successful, you score a basket. If the play doesn't materialize, you can still retain possession of the ball.

Plays should be simple, usually unfolding after a screen from a certain planned formation. The more complicated a play, the less chance of success, especially in the final hectic minute of a see-saw ball game.

We have purposely neglected any comment on offense because we feel as so many other coaches do; namely, that an offense must be built around the material, not vice versa. However, if possible, coaches should strive for a well balanced offense, not being dependent on just one boy to carry the bulk of the offense.

Likewise we have not touched upon many other phases of the game, such as working against a pressing defense, conditioning, team strategy and psychology, pivot work, foul shooting, individual strategy, etc. We feel that these matters are best handled by the individual coach in his own style, because any generalizations we might make will not hold true in every particular case.

FRONT COVER

FRANCIS "COTTON" DAVIDSON

By DUB KING

Baylor Sports Publicity Director

A product of tiny Pecan Grove, Texas is one of the Southwest's top candidates for mythical football honors this autumn.

The quiet, tremendously versatile young man, pictured on the cover of this issue of Coach and Athlete, is Francis (Cotton) Davidson, Baylor University's jack-of-all-trades T-quarterback.

Outstanding backs are so plentiful in the southwest, particularly right there in Davidson's own backfield, that the pigskin pitcher from Pecan Grove may not wind up on the first all-America team, or even the second. But he'll gain lots of national recognition — and may get to strut his stuff in the Sugar Bowl or Cotton Bowl, if he and his teammates perform in their last six games as they did while brushing aside California, Miami, Arkansas and Vanderbilt in their first four starts.

Davidson made a tremendous start this season.

He skillfully piloted Baylor to a 25-0 triumph over California in Berkeley, performing such heroics as eight pass completions in 15 tosses for 236 yards and a superb defensive game. Frank also sneaked across the California goal line for two touchdowns, called what his coach, George Sauer, termed "his finest job of quarterbacking."

When Davidson averaged but 29 yards on three punts, critics thought they'd spotted a weakness. They could not have been more wrong.

For in Baylor's very next game, against Miami in the Orange Bowl two weeks later, Davidson punted for a 52-yard average.

One punt sailed 59 yards before dying on Miami's 7-yard line. That kick set up a Baylor touchdown, which was made when Davidson rifled a 16-yard pass to Wayne Hopkins with only 17 seconds remaining in the first half.

(Continued on next page)



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OF THE MONTH

Jo ELLEN DUNCAN New Mexico A & M

Lovely Jo Ellen Duncan is our page-brightener this month. Her beauty and popularity have won her honors as Homecoming Queen, 1952; Rodeo Queen, 1952; Freshman Princess, 1952; Theta Chi Dream Girl, 1952.

Aside from her beauty, Miss Duncan is a campus standout in leadership and achievement. She is President of Chi Omega, national social society; Secretary of the Rodeo Club; President of the Women's P. E. Majors Club; Social Chairman of the Women's Recreation Association; Vice-President of the Dormitory Executive Council; Vice-President of Big Sisters; and Manager of Girls' Intramural Activities.

Jo Ellen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Duncan of Des Moines, New Mexico. She is a junior physical education major and plans a career of teaching in the field of education. Her favorite sports are swimming, skiing and golf.

"COTTON" DAVIDSON

(Continued from page 23)

Pulling daring plays and hurling touchdown passes in the waning seconds of the game has become a habit with Davidson. In each of Baylor's first three games this season, he gambled on fourth down plays and made the yardage — once in his own end of the field. Press box wags commented, "Davidson's lucky he's playing for Baylor. Some coaches would take up his scholarship for not punting under such circumstances."

Arkansas appeared to have a 7-7 upset tie in Baylor's conference opener this fall. Then Davidson engineered a touchdown drive which was culminated with him firing a TD pass to Hopkins with but 2:44 remaining in the fourth quarter. Baylor won, 14 - 7.

Davidson piloted Baylor to a 26-0 halftime lead over Vanderbilt before handing the reins to his understudy, Billy Hooper.

The dandy Bruin holds the ball on Jim Smith's extra point attempts, and topped the SWC in kickoff returns through the first four games this season. Remember when coaches would not dare have their valuable T-quarterbacks in there for the kickoffs?

The new double-duty style of play is right down Davidson's alley. You see, he lettered as a defensive back in '51 when Baylor's offensive quarterback was all-America Larry Isbell. In '52, Davidson was the regular quarterback, playing defense only in spot situations. One of which came when Baylor and SMU were knotted at 7-7 (the way it ended).

SMU was threatening with its passes, so Davidson was sent in for three downs of defense. He intercepted two passes, which might be some sort of record, considering he was in there only three downs.

In baseball, Davidson is a pitcher. Last summer, he played on the same semi-pro club in Paducah with Mississippi State's Jackie Parker.

Cotton isn't cotton-topped at all. He's sandy haired. They handed him the nick-

name back in Gatesville, where he played high school football. Pecan Grove doesn't have a team — or even a post office, for that matter.

Davidson isn't sure what he'll do after graduation — maybe coach — maybe a fling at pro ball.

Baylor isn't going to forget him for a long time.

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FROM THE "MITEY" TO THE MIGHTY

By FRED FUSSELL,

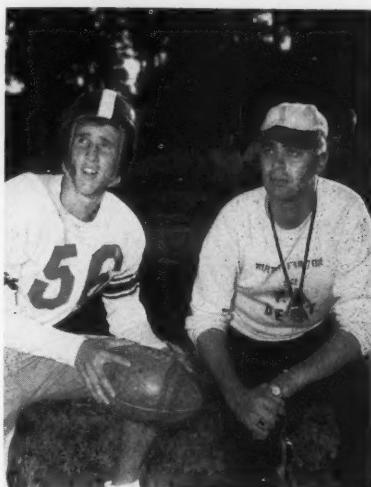
Asst. Football Coach, North Fulton High School,
Atlanta, Georgia

FROM the "mitey" to the mighty—These few insignificant-sounding words represent the great transition taking place in our future football stars.

At North Fulton High we have come to realize the full potentialities of our eighth grade football squad. I am indeed a fortunate individual in having the privilege of coaching this group of 13-14 year olds. The satisfaction which comes from handling this group is most gratifying. I have derived much pleasure not only from working with the squad, but following their progress through the years on the JV and Varsity Squads, and sometimes even their college exploits. Already as boys are making their way to stardom on the Varsity, I proudly hook my thumbs under the armpits, swell up my chest, and say—"Why, I gave that boy his start," or, "I taught him some of those little tricks."

This past season was our first year of organized eighth grade football at North Fulton. Our excellent record has often prompted fellow coaches to ask what points we stressed. It is not the intention of this writer to set himself up as an expert, but merely to mention a few items used which may have had influence on a good season. The following represent some of the finer points used in developing our squad which may be helpful.

First, selecting the individual for the correct position suited to his abilities and your system poses a large problem. If the coach can find the position of the candidate as soon as possible, he has advanced a long step in the winning



Quarterback Tom Garden with Coach Fred Fussell.

Coach Fussell is a former athlete at the University of North Carolina. He received his B.A. Degree in physical education in 1949. Coach Fussell joined the North Fulton staff September, 1949 and coaches football, basketball and track. He has done an outstanding job with his eighth grade football teams.

direction. The first several days we spend letting the boys try their hand at every position. We used several aids which helped us to determine positions. Passing and pass catching drills are excellent methods of showing co-ordination. We clock all candidates on the

60-yard dash, as this is extremely helpful in finding our backs and ends.

Second, if the squad can be strong at the important single position of the formation used, then you have taken another important step in winning. It is a well-established fact that the Quarterback is the most important single individual in the normal T Formation. Here we take great pains to find the one boy who most fits the standards which we set up. Our standards include a high degree of intelligence, height, large hands, and mechanical ability to handle the quarterback position.

Third, if the squad can develop a strong line, then the backs will stand a good chance of "going all the way" even if they are mediocre. Therefore, most of our individual work is spent with the linemen, especially from tackle to tackle. I don't think I have to remind most coaches of the importance of fundamentals. Yet many coaches neglect this phase of the game. Ninety percent of our line work is spent on a few simple fundamental drills on blocking and tackling. We have found that it is necessary to spend more time on blocking drills to attain a strong line. Any player, if of fair calibre, can make some sort of tackle, even with little practice, but try and get that same player to throw a good block. . . . It's hard and requires plenty of good, hard practice.

Fourth, if you can get the squad to
(Continued on page 26)



Linemen are taught fundamentals of blocking

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FROM THE MITEY

(Continued from page 25)

learn their plays to perfection and do so with good timing, then you have licked a major problem. Many a football game has been lost by a busted assignment. Therefore we spend more time running our plays against "dummy" defenses than anything else in our practice sessions. It is not a part of the practice session that players like, but is most necessary. In regard to this subject, we have found that the offense is much stronger if a minimum of plays is used. A player at this age level just cannot learn a host of plays and still be expected to carry out his blocking assignment.

Fifth, the squad should be properly and uniformly equipped. A team properly equipped will take more pride in its play. Naturally you are eliminating danger of injury when you put the proper equipment on the athlete. Many coaches have a tendency to disregard this important measure with the younger boys. The morale of the team can be helped 100% by wearing a decent-looking uniform. We play other eighth grade teams who were not as fortunate as we in this respect and I honestly believe that a simple thing like wearing jerseys of the same color made our boys actually feel like a football team.

Sixth, eighth graders are by nature hero worshippers. Therefore, this last measure is no problem. In order for them to learn the system which we use and to keep in a football frame of mind, we ask them to attend the varsity games as a group. The following Monday after the game we spend the first ten to fifteen minutes discussing the game itself and strategy. It is amazing how much football young footballers will learn in this manner.

Regardless of what method you use in developing these eighth grade stars, it is imperative that you keep one thing in mind: These youngsters need confidence. They can gain that confidence only through your help and patience. Above all, take pride in your group. Who knows which mite of a player in the group you now have may be the mighty All-American of tomorrow!

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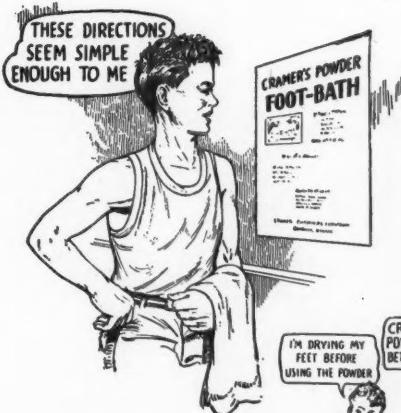
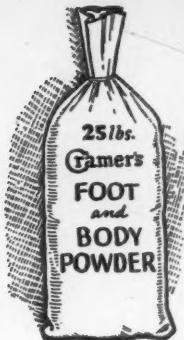
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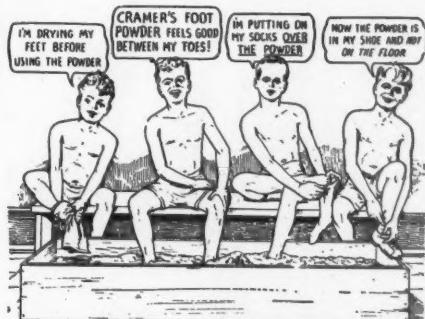
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ATLANTA TOMBOYS

For years the Tomboys were known chiefly for their basketball success, but they are now showing equal proficiency at softball. With many of their players in their first season of softball, the Tomboys won the Georgia State Softball Championship last season and finished fourth in the Southern Regional Tournament in Canton, North Carolina. Their season record was 29 wins against 12 defeats, playing practically all of the better teams throughout the South.

Since softball is a pitcher's game, the Tomboys are looking forward to a banner season next year as they have two outstanding pitchers in Jeanelle Torbert and Ethel Abbott. Jeanelle, an 18-year-old six-footer, showed exceptional promise last season and should become one of the best pitchers in girls' softball. Ethel Abbott, veteran pitcher-short stop, is also a top performer on the mound. Both made the all-region team last season.

Besides being an excellent player,



Ethel Abbott, "Miss Southern Softball," has been a member of the Tomboys ever since their organization in 1948 and is one of the South's finest girl athletes. She has been selected on the All-Regional Softball team three years and has played every position on the Tomboys' team except catcher. In addition to softball she is one of the finest basketball players in the nation — has been the leading scorer on the fine Tomboys' basketball team for several seasons and was Honorable Mention All-American.



Jeanelle Torbert, 18-year-old pitching sensation of the Tomboys. She is 6 feet tall, weighs 165 pounds and is one of the finest prospects in Dixie. In her first full season of softball this past year she developed into one of the South's best girl pitchers and was selected on the All-Regional All-Star team. She has fine control and plenty of speed, and should have a great future.

Ethel Abbott was selected "Miss Southern Softball" in the beauty contest held at the regional tournament in Canton.

Included in the line-up of stars for the Tomboys are: OUTFIELDERS: Jerrie Rainey, Marcia Maddox, Mary Eleanor Adams and Jo Fitzgerald. INFILDELDERS: Faye Bruce, Joan Hadley, Phyllis Scott, Joyce McClung, Martha Buffington and Faynelle Jones. CATCHERS: Sara Verner and Mickey Clifton. UTILITY PLAYERS: Daisy Quinn and Pat Frazier.

When these girls run on the field in their ballerina-style uniforms, fans immediately wonder if these pretty girls can really play ball. Once the game is underway, however, they are quickly convinced of their ability. In their six seasons of softball, the Tomboys have competed in regional tournament play four times, winning the Southern

Regional Tournament in 1948 at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Although the Tomboys have no sponsor, they annually play most of the best softball teams throughout the South as well as some of the other top teams from other section of the country. The girls themselves help finance the trips. Any teams or civic groups interested in scheduling games with the Tomboys in either softball or basketball may do so by contacting them through COACH & ATHLETE Magazine or by writing to the Atlanta Tomboys, P. O. Box 928, Atlanta, Georgia.

Now that the softball season is over, the Tomboys are practicing basketball in preparation for the coming season. They are State of Georgia A.A.U. Basketball Champions and won the consolation championship at the Women's National A.A.U. Basketball Tournament in Wichita, Kansas in 1952. Prospects for the coming season are very good as practically all players from last year's fine team return this season.

(The Tomboys are seeking a sponsor for the coming basketball season and anyone interested in sponsoring this fine group of girls should contact COACH & ATHLETE.)

THIRD ANNUAL GEORGIA A. A. U. JUNIOR CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

November 24, 1953, 4 P.M.

Distance Two Miles

Georgia Tech Cross Country Course at the Hemphill Pumping Station Howell Mill Road, Atlanta, Georgia

Governing Rules

1. Entries close with M. C. Paget, 231 East Rugby Avenue, College Park, Georgia, or Sid Scarborough, Dept. of Education, Atlanta, Georgia.
2. Eligibility — Georgia High School eligibility rules will be followed and only Georgia High Schools and prep schools are eligible.
3. Entry Fee — Five dollars for each non-A. A. U. team entry. Each runner must have A. A. U. registration card.
4. Awards — Team trophy to be awarded to winning team. Individual medals will be awarded to first three men finishing. Individual medals to the five members of the winning team. Second place medals to second place team and third place medals to third place team.
5. A. A. U. Membership — To represent a school, that school must be a member of Georgia A. A. U. All runners must also have a Georgia A. A. U. Registration Card.
6. Team — Each team may enter seven (7) men. First five (5) finishing will count for points. The last two (2) on each team will not count for points but will hold their places.

(We suggest that all competitors obtain A. A. U. registration cards in advance of the meet. Registration application forms and cards may be secured from Mrs. E. E. Richards, 1541 Farnell Court, Decatur, Georgia.)

GEORGIA A. A. U. OFFICERS

President	Julius L. (Jeep) de Give 219 Grand Theatre Building Atlanta, Georgia
Vice Presidents	1. Ed Parker, Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Georgia 2. Sid Scarborough, Board of Education, City Hall, Atlanta, Georgia
Secretary	Charles M. Graves 795 Peachtree Street, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia
Treasurer	L. S. Langley % White Provision Co. P. O. Box 1438 Atlanta, Georgia
Registration Chairman	Evelyn Richards Rex, Georgia OR 1541 Farnell Court Decatur, Georgia

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

DISTANCE RUNNING (Cross Country)

Major M. C. Paget — Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.
Arthur Armstrong — Northside High School, Atlanta, Ga.

MEMBERSHIP

L. S. Langley — White Provision Company, Box 1438, Atlanta, Ga.
Ed Parker — Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Harry Glancy — Gulf Oil Company, Bishop St., Atlanta, Ga.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Cliff Kirby — Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Bob Turner — West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.
Karo Whitfield — Whitfield's Health Club, 106½ Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

PLAYGROUND

Charles M. Graves — 795 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Cliff Kirby — Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Harry Glancy — Gulf Oil Company, Bishop St., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Tom McDonough, Emory University, Emory University, Ga.

RECORDS

Dean George Griffin, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Fred Lanoue — Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.

REDISTRICTING

General Frank A. Kopf — 2020 Ridgewood Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

REGISTRATION

Mrs. E. E. Richards — Rex Chair Company, Rex, Ga., or 1541 Farnell Court, Decatur, Ga.
Mrs. A. S. Benton — 3925 North Stratford Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Charlie Cooper — Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.

Andy Andrews — Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.

SWIMMING

Mrs. Crawford Barnett — 2628 Rivers Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Lyman Johnson — 231 Colonial Homes Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

BASKETBALL (Men — Women)

Sid Scarborough — Department of Education, City Hall, Atlanta, Ga.

BOXING

Forrest Bridges — Union Bag Athletic Association, Savannah, Ga.
Al Bishop — Larry Bell Recreation Center, Marietta, Ga.

CODE BALL

Mrs. E. E. Richards, Rex Chair Company, Rex, Ga.

FINANCE

A. S. Benton — 1325 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
L. S. Langley — White Provision Company, Box 1438, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles M. Graves — 795 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

GYMNASISTICS

Lyle Welser — Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Arthur Armstrong — Northside High School, Atlanta, Ga.

Elmer B. Morrow and Robert Heck — Druid Hills High School, Atlanta, Ga.

HANDBALL

Emery Seymour — Emory University, Emory University, Ga.

HORSESHEO PITCHING

Al Bishop — Larry Bell Recreation Center, Marietta, Ga.

JUDO

William F. Carver — 1325 East Fortieth Street, Savannah, Ga.

JUNIOR OLYMPICS

E. W. Gabrielson — University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Cliff Kirby — Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Charles Cooper, Sr. — Augusta Recreation Dept., Augusta, Ga.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

Spencer Boyd — Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta, Ga.
Charles Cooper, Jr., Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.

TIMING

Fred Lanoue — Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.

TRACK & FIELD

Bert Prather — Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Sid Scarborough — Department of Education, City Hall, Atlanta, Ga.

Dean George Griffin — Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.

Jack Jackson — Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.

TUG-O-WAR

Sandy Benton — 3925 North Stratford Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VOLLEYBALL

Lloyd Sanborn — Y.M.C.A., Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga.

Andy Andrews — Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Karo Whitfield — 106½ Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

WRESTLING

John Miller — Emory University, Emory University, Ga.

A. M. Anderson, Northside High School, Atlanta, Ga.



Sports Scrapbook

AN ALL-TECH TEAM

By OLE TIMER

A FEW WEEK Ago the late William A. Alexander was formerly inducted into football's Hall of Fame in brief exercises at Grant Field. Wallace Wade, who had been Mr. Alexander's opponent on many a field of glory and who now is serving as Commissioner for the Southern and Atlantic Coast Conferences, presented the certificate of enshrinement and it was accepted, in behalf of Mr. Alexander's family and the Georgia Institute of Technology, by Coach Robert L. Dodd.

The simple and impressive ceremony of accolade brought to immediate attention a document which Mr. Alexander prepared ten years ago for the editor and publisher of *COACH & ATHLETE*.

Dwight Keith then was a member of Mr. Alexander's football staff at Georgia Tech but on a part-time basis. I happen to know, from my intimacy with him, that Mr. Alexander held his young assistant in the highest esteem not only as a person, but also as a coach and an influence for good with boys under his care.

If he had not held Mr. Keith in such esteem he would not have prepared for him the document in question, for Mr. Alexander was a man of deep reticence.

However, he realized that the shadow of death was upon him. He had suffered the first of a series of heart attacks a year before, and already he had determined to retire from coaching at the end of another season and turn the job at Georgia Tech over to Bobby Dodd.

Another season would give him an unusual record in American football—a full quarter of a century as head coach at one institution, with incidental honors of a national championship in 1928 and teams in all four of the major bowls, with three victories therein plus one loss by margin of a touchdown.

So he sat down and prepared for Dwight Keith a memorandum of his personal career together with addenda which I believe will be interesting to all the thousands who had come in

contact with him and especially to the hundreds who had benefitted by his counsel and his practical friendship.

The memorandum reveals Mr. Alexander's preparation for coaching. He was never an athlete (though when in his 40s he could do a somersault from a standing posture) and had no athletic preparation in high schools. At Georgia Tech he was a scrub for three years and was called on to play center, fullback, quarterback and end. Heavy assignments for a boy who weighed 140 and was neither fleet nor quick. But he learned the theory and technique of those positions and he learned the theory and practice of the styles of play used by Tech's opponents, as well as the formations and strategy of Tech's coach, the great John Heisman.

So, in 1910, Heisman put "Alex" in charge of the scrubs as coach. There was no pay to the job, but it was honorable relief from a good deal of drudgery and afforded satisfaction as being a service to his school. In 1911 the informal coach got into a couple of varsity games as a substitute and thus earned his only letter. Seldom has such reward gone to less actual varsity play, and seldom has it gone to finer accomplishment for team success.

After graduation young Alexander served five years as Heisman's assistant but put in most of the time with the freshmen and the scrubs. He would scout Tech's prospective foes, study their offense and try to reproduce it in scrimmages with the varsity. I cannot fancy better schooling for head coachship than came from experience like this.

In World War I, Lieut. Alexander was assigned to teach mathematics at the great Artillery School set up at Saumur and after the Armistice he was made head coach of football there, with a superb group of famous players as his squad. Undaunted by their brilliance and his own lack of fame, he whipped them into the best service team in

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the beginning of a new feature in *COACH AND ATHLETE* which will be of particular interest to the old timers. In this column we will carry stories and pictures of players, coaches and teams of yesteryear. We are very happy to have this column inaugurated by Ole Timer himself, the very capable and well-known Edwin Camp. A series of stories of this nature will be written by Mr. Camp. We invite others to contribute stories, pictures or data for this column. If you have an interesting story or picture of coaches or players of a decade or more ago, we invite you to submit them. Mail all material to: Sports Scrapbook, Coach & Athlete, 310 Buckhead Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

France during the 1918-19 winter of demobilization.

He returned to Tech and served as assistant in the fall after which Mr. Heisman resigned to go to Penn and attempt to restore his Alma Mater's fallen fortunes.

He emphatically recommended that Tech engage his assistant, Alexander to take his place. When 25 years later Mr. Alexander retired he similarly nominated his assistant, Dodd, as his successor. Thus Georgia Tech has had a line of succession unbroken through 50 successive seasons. It's a record without parallel in football.

Incidental to his personal memoranda, Mr. Alexander picked for Dwight Keith an All-Tech team from his 25 squads and an All-Opponents team during the same years. Specifying in his own handwriting that he chose his own players "on the basis of all round ability," he named:

A TECH TEAM

- L.E. Bob Ison, 1939.
- L.T. Bill Fincher, 1920.
- L.G. John Steber, 1943.
- C. Peter Pund, 1928.
- R.G. Harvey Hardy, 1942.
- R.T. Albert Staton, 1920.
- R.E. Bill Jordan, 1937.
- Q.B. Jack McDonough, 1922.
- L.H. "Buck" Flowers, 1920.
- R.H. "Stumpy" Thomason, 1928.
- F.B. Doug Wycoff, 1925.

Most of the names are familiar to football followers of today, through legend if not from personal observation, though some of them played more than 30 years ago. Some made this or that "All America," of which picks we have entirely too many. Some won little fame. But they were, one and all, great players at the positions for which they were chosen.

I think Mr. Alexander took especial pride in Ison, Pund and Hardy. They came to Tech with little or no athletic

(Continued on page 40)



TRAVELING 'ROUND THE ATLANTIC COAST and SOUTHERN CONFERENCES

with JACK HORNER
Special Staff Correspondent

The newly-formed Atlantic Coast Conference has grown in stature despite the fact its first birthday doesn't arrive until next May. Less than six months after the seven schools withdrew from the Southern Conference to form the ACC, they have taken in a new member to complete the family and signed an Orange Bowl pact with the Big Seven Conference.

News has been popping fast in the ACC and the new organization has stayed in the limelight, so to speak. Officials are losing no time in their efforts to make it one of the strongest and best balanced conferences in the country.

The Orange Bowl pact, a two-year agreement, really made the headlines because the tie-up follows the pattern set by the granddaddy of all bowls, the Rose Bowl, which plays host to representatives from the Big Ten and Pacific Coast Conferences each year.

The Miami classic and the Pasadena attraction now are closed affairs since they automatically pair the top teams from the respective conferences on New Year's Day. The Orange Bowl signed for only two years because radio and television rights come up for renewal two years hence.

* * *

To Sign Long Pact When Tie-up Expires

If all goes well and the Atlantic Coast and the Big Seven are pleased with the first two games, the Miami sponsors of the Orange Bowl game are expected to sign the two conferences to a longer contract when the present pact expires.

While the Big Seven and Atlantic Coast were two of the conferences which had voted to ban members from bowl games, officials of both loops took a different attitude when it was decided the school playing in the bowl wouldn't keep its full cut of the gate receipts.

In the Atlantic Coast, the participating school gets only 50 per cent of the bowl purse and must pay its expenses out of that. The other half of the bowl take is divided among the membership and the conference commissioner's office. All of the Big Seven schools get a slice of the bowl purse, too.

These features of the bowl pact won the approval of college educators who had voted the ban to eliminate the fight among athletic authorities to build bowl teams.

The tie-up looks like a good thing for the two conferences because all the schools will share in the bowl money. They also gained prestige and honor by playing in one of the New Year's Day football extravaganzas.

The Orange Bowl also is happy with the agreement. It takes them out of the cut-throat bidding for top teams each year. The pact also assures them of two strong teams.

Heretofore, the Orange Bowl has had to take what was left after the Sugar and Cotton Bowl pairings were arranged, and last year's farce between Alabama and Syracuse was what caused Miami to decide to arrange a pact similar to the Rose Bowl tie-up.

When this was written, it looked like Oklahoma would be the Big Seven representative and Maryland would represent the Atlantic Coast. Such a pairing would give the Orange Bowl one of the best games on the New Year's Day card.

* * *

Virginia Gives ACC Eight Members

The University of Virginia Board of Visitors has voted to accept an invitation to join the Atlantic Coast Conference and the Cavaliers will be officially welcomed into the loop at the December meeting in Greensboro, N. C.

Virginia actually will become a playing member this winter, starting with the basketball season, but its membership doesn't become effective until next May, the date set by the ACC to admit any new members into the fold.

Virginia is the only school the ACC wanted when the seven charter members formed the organization last May at Greensboro. It could have taken other schools at that time. Several other Southern Conference schools wanted spots in the new loop.

But the big reason for the split was the fact the Southern was too large, bulky and unwieldy. Many of the schools never met other members in any sports and there were schools which wouldn't send representatives to some of the conference tournaments in minor sports.

* * *

Officials Want A Playing Conference

The ACC was formed to give the members a more compact organization and a so-called playing conference. They plan to meet each other in all minor sports and by 1956 a rule will be adopted calling for members to play each other in football ever so often. This has been delayed because of long-term football contracts signed before the ACC was organized.

Now that Virginia has entered the fold to give the ACC eight members, no new schools will be added for the time being. Officials want to see how the eight-member line-up works first. Right now they don't want to enlarge because it's their desire for everybody to play the others in all sports to develop more interest and stronger athletic rivalries.

For a conference not yet a year old, the ACC is making rapid strides toward being a power in athletics.



SECTIONAL Notes

By TOM SILER

Knoxville News-Sentinel

There's no limit to the distance a newspaperman will go for a free meal. . . . As witness the rash of testimonial dinners. . . . Tennessee's football faithful tossed a party for the retiring Bob Neyland some weeks ago. . . . *The Nashville Banner* feted Fred Russell, its 25-year sports editor, with a similar occasion. . . . Then New Orleans did the honors for the civic-minded group that built the Sugar Bowl into a gala affair. . . . And in mid-October the *Nashville Tennessean* threw a big dinner for Ray Johnson, the sports editor who has been with the paper for 35 years. . . . All four were wonderful events which, seriously speaking, gave the sports figures on all levels to gather and consider the important part that the love of sports plays in our national life. . . . Newspapermen, I'm sure, enjoy such affairs. . . . The food is good, but the friendships thus encouraged and fellowship are even better.

* * *

Best story I heard at any of these affairs concerned the three fellows who were discussing the word "prestige" and what it meant to each of them. . . . The big, bluff Irishman said prestige, to him, meant Red Grange. . . . "Gosh, I'd like to be like Red. . . . Everywhere he goes people speak to him, slap him on the back and call him by his first name. . . . That's prestige to me." . . . The American had a different idea. . . . "My idea of prestige is to walk into the White House and right on into the executive chambers and talk to the President. . . . And he'd say, 'Hello, Jack, how are you, and how's the wife and children?' That's prestige, as I see it. What about you, Goldberg, what is your idea of prestige?"

"It's like this. . . . I'd like to be find myself in Rome. I'd rent a car and drive around to the Vatican and pick up the Pope. We'd take a long drive down the main thoroughfare of Rome, and thousands of Italians would be lining the streets. They'd turn to each other and say, 'Who is that guy with Goldberg?' That's my idea of prestige."

* * *

Put down Bob Woodruff as the tough luck guy of the Southeastern Conference. . . . Florida hired him four years ago, January, 1950, to be exact, at a fancy salary and too much publicity to project the Gators into the national football spotlight. . . . He built a solid foundation in 1950 and 1951, and looked like a comer in 1952. . . . Then Haywood Sullivan, his star quarterback, was lost to the armed forces, being drafted a few weeks after he signed a contract to play pro baseball. . . . This was a heavy loss, yet Florida had a tough ball club anyway in 1952. . . . The 1953 Gators were rated as strong, if not stronger, but a stroke of fate punctured those rosy dreams, too. . . . Rick Casares, the star fullback, was involved in a messy highway accident in which his female companion was killed and before this episode had died down the army tapped the 230-pound star. . . . He was inducted a few weeks ago. . . . Thus, Woodruff is

without his best line-plunger who also excelled at line-backing, punting, place-kicking and assorted odd jobs.

* * *

When the Orange Bowl signed up the championship teams of the Atlantic Coast Conference and the Big Seven for annual New Year's Day appearances in Miami, speculation quickly blossomed on whether the Sugar Bowl should arrange a tie-up with Southeastern Conference teams. . . . Looking only at the immediate future, the Orange gang appears to have the prospects of a whale of a game, Maryland vs. Oklahoma, two of the fine Split-T teams. . . . In the long run, who can tell? . . . Sugar Bowl folks are working in darkest secrecy if they have in mind a similar contract of their own. . . . They openly admit to wanting Notre Dame as one of the teams annually, but the South Bend officials give them no encouragement. . . . I could see the Sugar Bowl in a precarious position if by any chance the Cotton Bowl persuaded the SEC to send its champion annually to Dallas to play the Southwest champ. . . . If such a thing happened, which is unlikely, the Sugar Bowl would have nowhere to go, inasmuch as the East is poor hunting ground for bowl teams, and the Rose Bowl has the Big Ten tied up.

* * *

That TV-game-of-the-week down in Birmingham — Tennessee vs. Alabama — created a lot of talk, before and after the contest, even though the game itself was a scoreless draw. . . . NBC, which produces this show with General Motors picking up the 11-game tab of \$4,000,000, moved close to three dozen persons into the city for the show, including announcers Mel Allen and Lindsay Nelson. . . . For the privilege of presenting this contest to an estimated audience of 60,000,000, the sponsor paid \$118,000. . . . This check went to N. W. Dougherty, treasurer of the SEC and dean of the U-T school of engineering. . . . He, in turn, sliced 7.5 per cent off and sent it to NCAA headquarters. . . . The remainder went to SEC headquarters, to be split among the 12 member schools after the season is over. . . . If my arithmetic is correct, each school will realize close to \$9,000 out of this arrangement. . . . These TV experts work such a game with three cameras, two viewing the game from the sidelines, high above the field, and the third on a special platform atop the end zone seats. . . . This latter camera is used mainly to record what happens on occasional field goals and the points after touchdown. . . . And down under the stadium in a bus loaded with \$250,000 worth of equipment sits a fellow named Jack Mills, the director of the show. . . . He is glued to his seat for the entire game. . . . He watches the proceedings through the eyes of the three cameras with three TV screens directly in front of him. . . . He calls the signals, so to speak, and says what the network is to receive, when to switch from camera to camera. . . . No football coach has a more complicated job than his. . . . See you next month.



Texas Round-up

By STAN LAMBERT

Southwest Representative

THE FOOTBALL ALL-STAR REUNION

Next summer will mark the 20th anniversary of the North-South All-Star football game; and plans are under way for a gigantic reunion of all the players who have participated in the games since 1935. Although the mechanics, ceremonies, etc., will not be planned until the December meeting of the board, we can visualize what a spectacle their presence would make. Of course, we cannot expect anything like 100% attendance of the more than 1,000 players who have participated in the 19 previous all-star contests; but even 75% attendance would make an inspiring sight.

The Round-up

Of course, the first big job is locating the 1,000 players over a 20-year period. This writer has already tackled that one and has enjoyed some success thus far. We figured that the first 50% would be easy; the next 30% tough—the next 15% double tough and about 5% impossible. We have the first 50% now—but, of course, the toughest part of the job is still ahead of us. We have tried every available medium for locating them—old officers in the association, sport writers, some of the older coaches, publicity departments and ex-students' associations of the various Texas colleges and universities, and the present coaches at the schools from whence the players came. All of the above-named have made contributions; but we have received our best results from the last group named—the present coaches. Thanks to all of you! Many of those who have been most cooperative are the coaches of teams that have been in the thick of the championship fight—and thus the busiest. We suppose that one characteristic is that these coaches are perennially successful—they are seldom too busy to make a contribution to their profession. We realize that some of you have not had the time, or are working on the list we sent you and are having trouble locating some of the boys. To this group we plead to get your list in as soon as possible. We must make a good showing in time for the December board meeting; because, if it looks like a hopeless task, the board might say "skip it" and we think the idea is too good to let go by the board for lack of cooperation. Just a little work on the part of each coach contacted will turn the trick. Some have long lists—and they are the ones who have benefited the most from the all-star games—and who will get the greatest thrill at the reunion with so many boys in it. We believe that you will come through for the association's largest project thus far.

Much Water Has Run Under the Bridge

Much water has run under the bridge since that first game in Dallas in 1935—how well this writer remembers it! Henry Frnka had been president of the association in 1933-34. He told the new board he was convinced that the mistake of his administration had been not staging an all-star football (the association was at that time the Texas High School Football Coaches Association), and recommended the game enthusiastically to the new board. The incoming president, P. E. Shotwell, went along with the idea and tackled it with

the enthusiasm and thoroughness that is so characteristic of all his work.

This writer was secretary-treasurer that year. Shotwell and I were in summer school together at Austin the two months preceding the coaching school. Between the two of us, we selected the players for both squads, sent out the invitations, got the boys to Dallas, took care of them in Dallas and got them back home. Now a five-man committee selects each squad, another committee does this and another that. The ego deflater in that story is that the present set-up is doing a ten times bigger and better job. We merely reminisced a little to show how much water has run under the bridge since the first game.

An Old Man Dreams Dreams

Some other memories of the first game: Ted Cox of Tulane coached the North squad in double wing tactics. . . . E. E. (Tad) Wieman, present athletic director at the University of Denver who was at that time line coach for Fritz Crisler at Princeton, coached the South single wingers. . . . Although the secretary-treasurer paid the tuition fee, he worked until midnight and did not hear a lecture but did get an autographed copy of Crisler's and Wieman's new book *Practical Football*, which he still prizes. . . . The South won 3-0 with a last quarter field goal . . . the game was played in the Highland Park Stadium before 3,000 fans. . . . We remember several pretty fair boys in the game—Ki Aldrich, Davey O'Brien, I. B. Hale, Darrell Tully, Billy Patterson. . . . After all expenses were paid, the treasurer took home over \$600.00 "clear money," and the coaches association was "in the chips" . . . that was the most money we'd ever had in our pocket at one time . . . and, incidentally, that record has not been shattered too many times since then. . . . Who said, "An old man dreams dreams and a young man sees visions" anyway? . . . Weren't we saying before we started dreaming dreams that we could see visions of a great spectacle if this reunion can be realized?

A Big Task Still Ahead

After we locate most of the players, a great deal of detailed planning remains for some committee to do. The players will have to be contacted and invited, data collected on them for publicity stories, arrangements made for them in Dallas . . . the proper ceremonies arranged either before the game or between the halves . . . some means of identification for them and some kind of a "get-together" for them before the game. It will be a big job and lots of fun for somebody—or several somebodies.

For sentimental reasons, we'd like to see the coaching school in Dallas next summer so that the reunion could be held in the same city as the first game. However, our "sentimental reasons" will not get very far with the board's "practical reasons" if the Dallas people are not any warmer in extending the school an invitation than in the past few years. From that standpoint (still purely sentimental) Dallas is a natural.



Coastal Cuff-Notes

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCES



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the beginning of regular monthly coverage of the Pacific Coast area by COACH & ATHLETE. A monthly column by George H. Allen, football coach at Whittier College, Whittier, California, will carry authoritative news and views of the sports activities of the Pacific Coast Conferences and the high school leagues in that area. News items, feature stories, pictures, etc., of coaches, players and schools should be mailed directly to George Allen at the above address. We feel sure that coaches, players, officials and fans of the Pacific Coast area will enjoy his column. In addition to his column, we will carry seasonal summaries and occasional stories on Pacific Coast schools and players.

CIF HOT TITLE RACE

Complexion of three CIF league races changed abruptly last week, but form continued to prevail among the city high schoolers.

Most mixed-up group is the Citrus Belt circuit, where Colton and Pomona find themselves all alone atop the heap. Pre-season favorite Redlands was forced to settle with a 19-19 tie with Chaffey.

Glendale Hoover rules the roost in the Foothill sector after combining a 13-0 win over Burbank with Covina's shocking white wash of Stu Pike's Montebello crew.

Down the border it looks like San Diego all the way though Kearny matches their record of two wins.

In the Catholic league St. Anthony at this writing is unbeaten in three starts.

Inglewood, a 41-0 winner over Laguna, has a half game lead over Santa Monica, in the Bay circuit. Both are unbeaten and their annual scrap will undoubtedly decide the champion.

In the city ranks the headliner is the Los Angeles at Venice affair that is bound to settle the Western League race, though Dorsey is a contender.

Long Beach Wilson leads the Coast League. Ed Sower's Alhambra club is tied with Jack Mele's cardinals for first place in the Pacific League.

El Rancho and Baldwin Park head the San Gabriel Valley League. Filmore has won three in the Ventura league and has allowed only one TD. Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana are tied for first in the Sunset League.

PASADENA AND BAKERSFIELD TOP JUNIOR COLLEGE

Ed Nyden's Pasadena eleven has scored 109 points to their opponents 6 to lead the Western State Conference.

Bakersfield with three victories leads the Metropolitan Conference. Dick Spaulding's Fullerton crew has two wins and no losses in the Eastern Conference. In the South Central section Antelope Valley, Palo Verde and Oceanside are tied for first place.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

Jess Hill has another good club at USC and may repeat as the champion, although UCLA is going to be extremely tough to handle. George Certhawhl has done an excellent job installing the Michigan single wing.

Stanford is a big surprise and Chuck Taylor is to be congratulated. If Bobby Garrett can keep pitching strikes they may be in the Rose Bowl Jan. 1.

Red Sanders and his staff have another fine team at UCLA. Inside dope has them going all the way now. The Stanford game was a lesson.

If Lynn Waldorf's California Bears can stop making mistakes they have the potential to whip anyone. California had some tough breaks in their loss to USC. They are a better team than their record to date.

Kep Taylor's young Oregon State team finally scored a touchdown and beat Idaho 19-0. They are improving each week, but have a killing schedule. This PCC race is wide open, and anything can happen.

SMALL COLLEGES

In the Southern California Conference Occidental and Redlands are tied for first place. Jim Verdick has done a fine job in a short time. Bert La Brucherie has the most improved team in the conference, but because everyone is stronger Calif. Tech has not won to date. "Fuzz" Merritt has produced another hard hitting Pomona eleven.

Roy Hughes and his Calif. Poly. Mustangs have averaged better than forty-two points per game and are one of the better small college teams in the nation. They should go through unbeaten.

COUGAR AT LARGE

Big Howard McCants who once slept through a track meet in which he was supposed to be a top performer, is still missing from the Washington State football squad at this writing. Coach Kircher thinks he remained in California after the UCLA game.

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STETSON LAY-UP DRILL

(Continued from page 18)

around and under the basket, stop for a quick jumper, or even dunk it if he can get that high. All types of passes are also used in feeding the shooter, passing into the pivot, and off the rebound.

In teaching this drill, stress these points:

- The player who feeds the shooter will always take his rebound.
- The player who shoots will always hurry back into court to take a return pass from his feeder.
- If the player is in the right lane, he will always go into the pivot if the player in front of him shoots.
- The players in the left lane never go into the pivot.

Two points to watch while the drill is being learned. (a) The player in the right lane must wait until the player breaking from the left takes his shot and clears. The man in the foul lane who feeds to the right side must withhold his pass if he sees that the player breaks from the right without waiting for the player from the left to clear. (b) Since this drill requires twice the number of players on the right as on the left, the man who comes from the right to feed must return to his original side. He should then alternate with a player in the right lane if necessary to get his shot. After the team becomes accustomed to the pattern, the alert player will move over to the side where he is needed if he sees that the lines are not balanced. In case of a bad pass or loose ball, the player holds the second ball until the shooting area is clear. He then passes to the right lane to re-commence the movement. If one ball is already on the right side, he holds his pass until the pattern develops on the left side.

The writer has used the above drill with as few as nine players for over five years in practice and preliminary to games. It is not as difficult as it may appear from this description for it has never taken more than part of one practice session to learn the routine. The players like it as it keeps them on their toes and it gives them plenty of shots. The spectators like it for it adds color to an otherwise dull warm-up period.

Too often warm-up drills tend to encourage laxity instead of developing alertness and hustle. No matter what type lay-up drill is used, it should approach the actual game situation as far as possible. The player should not shoot, then leisurely trot back into court to await his next turn. He should be aware

at all times of the import of the situation. In a game if he makes his shot, he should be ready to hustle back into court to head off any fast break of the opponent. If he misses, he should be back into position to pick up a loose ball or possibly tie up or intercept a pass from his opponent. This drill is aimed to develop these habits.

In addition to keeping the player in the game, it will be noticed in reviewing the drill that these fundamentals are practiced: dribbling, pivoting, shooting with the right hand, shooting with the left hand, rebounding, passing from

the rebound, feeding the shooter, and above all, timing. Every pass must be accurate and made quickly. Every movement is made with the movements of four other players in mind. Every player must handle the ball cleanly and adroitly.

Since this drill serves the double-barreled purpose of beating the clock when only brief warm-up periods are allowed and it its attention to the basic techniques so essential to successful play, it can become a valuable part of the coach's repertoire of fundamental basketball drills.

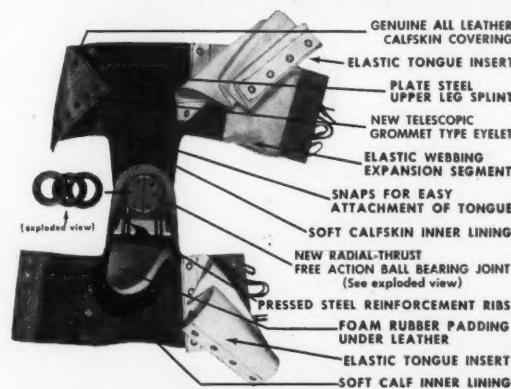
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SSGA Schedules Meeting During S' Eastern Market

Members of the Southeastern Sporting Goods Association will discuss a variety of topics November 15, when they meet during the fourth annual Southeastern Sporting Goods Market in Atlanta, Ga.

To be held following a luncheon gathering of the group, the meeting will cover three main subjects in addition to the routine business of the SSGA.

Cover Topics

The subjects, scheduled to be handled by three different speakers, are: (1) techniques of boosting retail sporting goods sales, including direct mail and other promotional ideas; (2) personnel policies, such as those pertaining to hiring and salaries, and (3) various methods of credit operations.

NSGA Secretary G. Marvin Shutt will follow the discussions with an explanation of NSGA activities and services, including a summary of duties and responsibilities of the NSGA board of directors.

A large attendance is expected at the meeting, one reason being that it coincides with the opening of the Southeastern Market which will run from Nov. 15-17.

At Ansley

Both the SSGA meeting and the Southeastern Market, which is presented in cooperation with the SSGA and the NSGA, will be held at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta.

Exhibited at the Market will be an advance showing of 1954 Fall lines and also regular non-seasonal lines.

Officers of the SSGA Board of Directors are: W. W. Crymes, Charlotte, N. C., President; Fred Sington, Birmingham, Ala., Vice President; Charles G. Wood, Macon, Ga., Secretary, and Tom Slate, Atlanta, Treasurer.

WILSON ANNOUNCES PROMOTIONS

Mark Cox has been named Director of Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Promotion for Wilson & Co. and its subsidiaries, it is announced by President J. D. Cooney.

Phil Howlett becomes Manager of Advertising and Public Relations of Wilson Sporting Goods Co., under Cox's direction.

In February of 1952, Cox became Director of Advertising and Public Relations for the Wilson Sporting Goods Company, and Howlett was named his assistant. Cox's excellent record in this new position resulted in the important, new Wilson & Co. executive assignment.

In 1950, Howlett joined the Wilson Sporting Goods Co. and a year later was named editor of the Wilson News Service. Early in 1952, when Mark Cox became Director of the merged Advertising & Public Relations departments, Howlett moved up as his assistant to prepare him for the management he will now assume.

WORLD SERIES MOVIES

A sound track film of the 1953 World Series will be available for free showing after January 15th, it was announced recently by Hillerich & Bradsby, manufacturers of famous Louisville Slugger Bats.

Hailed by advance notices as one of the most thrilling and dramatic films of recent baseball history, the current offering is available to athletic clubs, churches, schools, industrial organizations and similar groups. As in past years, the film is for use on 16mm sound projector.

There is no cost other than express charges, and persons interested in ordering the film are urged to follow these simple directions:

Include the approximate length of time you would like to keep the film in your possession and give two sets of alternate booking dates in case your first dates cannot be accommodated.

Address your request to Department NR, Hillerich & Bradsby, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE HUDDLE

(Continued from page 12)

GACA "Coach of the Year"

In selecting our "Coach of the Year" in Georgia last year, we departed slightly from our usual pattern, due to the fact that balloting from some of the

regions was too scattered. We, therefore, named only a "Coach of the Year" for each of the classifications, AA, A, B, and C for the entire state and one "Coach of the Year," irrespective of classification. Numerous requests have come in that we return to the original idea of selecting "Coach of the Year" for the various classifications in each of the four regions. Ballots will be mailed out soon to the football coaches over the state and we urge all football coaches to return their ballots promptly. It is a distinct honor to be chosen "Coach of the Year" by your fellow coaches and a large ballot makes the award more meaningful.

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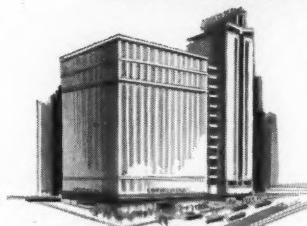
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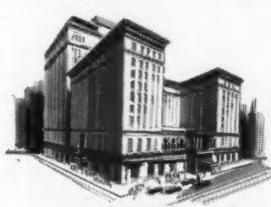
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SPLIT T OFFENSE

(Continued from page 14)

is to make a cross block with the tackle and he is the one who makes the block first, and the tackle will go behind the guard to execute his cross block. If our tackle wishes to cross-block with his adjoining guard, and he desires to go first, he will call a Y Block. If our tackle wishes to cross-block with his adjoining end, he will call either a Y Block or Z Block, depending on whether he wants to go first or whether he wants the end to go first. You may be curious to know whether the Y Call might be confusing to the guard and the end, when at times it represents a cross block for both of them. Our offensive men know where the path of the ball is and they know the two offensive linemen who are to open the hole in every instance.

Diagram 8

SIX PLAY

"A"



"X"



"Y"



FOUR PLAY

"B"



"Y"



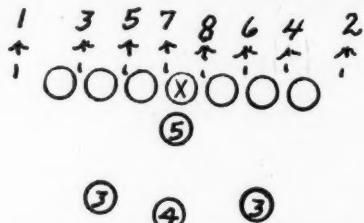
"Z"



Consequently, when the Tackle calls Y, the signal designates the type of blocking for the men who normally open the hole for a particular play. Therefore the Guard and the End both know definitely which one is to cross block with the tackle. Diagram 8 illustrates the blocks designated by the tackle's calls on our 6 Play and our 4 Play.

OUR SIGNAL SYSTEM . . .

Diagram 9 illustrates the manner in which our offensive linemen and backs are numbered in our signal system:



I am sure many of you have been concerned with a signal system which will permit your quarterback to change plays after he gets up to the line of scrimmage. We have been operating a signal system utilizing the numbering set up shown in diagram 9 for the last four years and have had fair success with our Automatic Plays called at the line of scrimmage.

We number our offensive holes. The preceding diagram illustrates the manner in which we do this. Our halfbacks are both Number Three. Our fullback is Number Four, and our quarterback in Number Five.

Our plays are called by using a two-digit number. The first digit of the number designates the back who is to carry the ball, and the second digit designates the hole through which the ball carrier is to carry the ball. We also attach letters to our numbers which have definite meaning; such as, T which means a Trap, S which means Slant, etc.

We limit the number of Automatic Plays. We do not think it is good practice to automatic every play in our entire system. Therefore, we limit our automatics to eight offensive run plays and to two passes. These will change from week to week. We have an Automatic Play for each of the Offensive Holes indicated in the diagram above: namely, One, Three, Five, Seven, Eight, Six, Four, and Two. Since we are a Split T Team, our normal Automatic Play is in the Split T Series. Our Automatic Play will be one of the Split T Plays operating through one of the offensive holes designated in the above diagram for a particular game. Our Automatic Pass will be a particular pass that has been designated for that week.

We use the digits Zero and Nine to designate our Automatic Passes. The Automatic Zero Pass will go to the right side of the field and the Automatic Nine Pass will go to the left side of the field.

We use a single digit number to call our Automatic Plays. We also use a single digit number to indicate that an automatic is to be called. We may use the word Five for our Automatic Change Number. Our quarterback will come up to the line of scrimmage, look over the defense, and say Five, Four, Set, One! Two! Three! Four! The team has quickly gotten the Automatic Change Number and the new Play Number. The Automatic Change Number in this instance is Five, and the Hole that he called was Four, etc.

If we want to change our play to a pass, our quarterback will say Five, Zero, Set! One! Two! Three! Four! If our quarterback does not want to change the play called in the huddle, he will say Six, Four, or any other single digit number other than Five. We may change our Automatic Number in any given ball game.

We use a starting count with rhythm in our snap number call. I have been asked several times how we get our team off on a quick jump on the snap of the ball. The question itself was a compliment. We do spend much time on our snap

(Continued on next page)

number or call. There are two types of calls, namely the Rhythm and the Non-Rhythm type. We use the rhythm-type call.

We expect our players to break from the huddle and come up to the line of scrimmage in a Ready-to-go position. We do not want any preliminary call from the quarterback to put them in this Ready-to-go position. Many of our plays will be started with the call "Set." If our play is not put into execution with a Set Count from a Ready-to-go position, we shall use a Rhythm Starting Count.

Therefore our players must be ready to go as soon as they hear the beginning of the Starting Count. As soon as they hear our quarterback start to call the rhythm count, they are supposed to be gone. We want our players to anticipate the count just a little bit. We usually use the second and the fourth count for the Starting Number. We are pretty much of a set Two and Four-Count Snap ball club.

If we are going on a two count, we tell our players to go after they hear One. We do not want them to wait until they hear Two, before charging out. If we are going on a Four Count, we want them to go after hearing Three. I doubt that we realize anything in the way of speed advantage by using this manner of starting our plays, but we certainly try to make our team think that we do. We try to make them believe that they are taking advantage of a quick count by going a little bit ahead of the designated snap number. As everybody knows the defense must go on the snap of the ball. Therefore the center must also snap the ball at the beginning of the snap number or the completion of the number preceding the snap number. I do not think that we are taking any unfair advantage of the defense by using this method of putting the ball in play.

LINE STANCE . . .

Our linemen (guards, tackle, and ends) use a three-point stance. We want them to assume a three-point stance with

one hand down and with their feet slightly staggered. The toe of the back foot should be even with the instep of the front foot. The lineman's hand should be well out in front with approximately the same amount of weight on his hand as on his feet. The hand should be placed slightly to the inside of his knee. The lineman's tail should be high, and his back straight. Our guards, tackles, and ends use the same stance.

SPLIT T BLOCKS . . .

This basic block of our attack is the One-on-One Block. We do stress other types of blocks, but the perfection of the One-on-One Block is essential to the successful operation of our Attack. We spend a great deal of time perfecting the One-on-One Block. We work on the One-on-One Block every day. We have certain points that we stress, and have certain requirements for executing the block.

In the first place, we want our linemen to assume a stance from which they can spring out very quickly and as hard as possible into the man being blocked. If the blocker is in position to make contact with his opponent on his first step, he should fire out with his right foot, if he is to make contact with his right shoulder; and with his left foot if he is to make contact with his left shoulder. The most important fundamental technique in the execution of this block is the carriage of the blocker's head. We want our lineman to draw in his neck, keep it riding fairly close on his shoulder, and hit his opponent with the front part of his headgear. The front part of the blocker's headgear should be aimed directly at the face of the opposition. Of course, the headgear will never hit the opponent's face because the opposition is always normally playing in a higher position than that of the offensive man in order to use his arms, hands, and shoulders. We tell our blocker to aim the front of his headgear at the

(Continued on next page)

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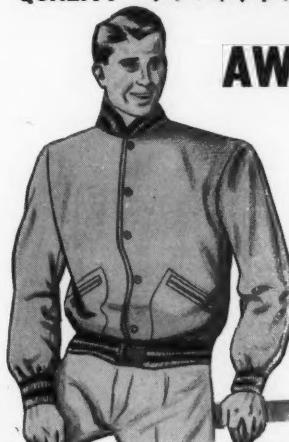
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face and belt buckle of the man to be blocked. Our blocker may make contact with the defensive man's mid-section. Since defensive men learn to fight pressure when being blocked, we want our blocker to fire out and not indicate the direction toward which the blocker is to take his opponent. Since the defensive man being blocked has not received any indication as to which side he is to be blocked, he will permit the blocker to take him straight back rather than slide to either side.

The blocker's second step should be made with his drag leg. Upon taking the second step, the blocker will slide his head from one side to the other on a given block, and the third step will be used to turn the man laterally. We want our blocker to raise up slightly after making contact.

Our One-on-One Block is a Long Block. We like to think of a One-on-One Block as being five yards in length. Anytime that we practice and work on a One-on-One Block, we stress the point that we expect the blocker to move the defensive man five yards, five yards downfield or five yards to the side, depending upon where the opening is. The best drill I know for the One-on-One Block is one in which a defensive man is placed in front of the blocker and practices executing the block under simulated game conditions. We do, however, start teaching the fundamental technique of the One-on-One Block with the use of a blocking dummy. After we have taught the blocker the proper technique in executing the One-on-One Block, we use the "Live Meat" Drill.

I find some disadvantages in using the blocking dummy in teaching the One-on-One Block. In the first place, it is not practical to have the blocker fire his head out directly at the center of the dummy. It will be necessary for the blocker to show a little bit from one side to the other when the dummy is used which is contrary to the technique we want him to use on an opponent. As a consequence, we use the dummy only to teach form in executing the block. I am sure that live blocking will not injure a blocker who is executing the One-on-One Block. The blocker may get hurt mentally and morally but never physically in the executing the One-on-One Block on a defensive man.

SPORTS SCRAPBOOK

(Continued from page 30)

reputation, and they became truly great, as did Frank Waddey and others, whom his keen eye had described among the freshmen and scrubs.

The All Opponents team was chosen from "men who on some grievous after-

noon wrecked Tech," to use Mr. Alexander's wry words. It was:

- L.E. Don Hutson,
Alabama, '34.
L.T. Stan Mauldin,
Texas, '42
L.G. Jack Cannon,
Notre Dame, '29.

- C. Walter Gilbert,
Auburn, '36.
R.G. Jack Freeman,
Texas, '42.
R.T. Fred Sington,
Alabama, '29.
R.E. Jerry Dalrymple,
Tulane, '31.
Q.B. Harry Stuhldreher,
Notre Dame, '24.
L.H. Dixie Howell,
Alabama, '34.
F.B. Frank Sinkwich,
Georgia, '42.

Of the coaches with whom he has competed, Mr. Alexander named a dozen or more who themselves would constitute a Hall of Fame. But he says simply, "Rockne was the top man in the profession."

Many, speaking from long experience, would say, "Alex was in the top bracket of them all. He had some great years and some in which victories were few. But no one ever did better with what he had against what he had to face."

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CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 11)

for the athletic teams and a physical education instructor.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Health education and physical education are combined in one department at Austin College for a modern program that reaches every student on the campus at one time or another.

The intramural program provides fifteen highly assorted activities for men and women students, ranging from touch football to chess, from bowling to badminton. Organization of intramurals is on a class basis, with round-robin tournaments played in all events to a championship. Winners are recognized at the end of the school year. A point system determines class championships and individual champions in both men and women's divisions with appropriate awards for each.

However, the college's forward-looking approach to the whole subject of physical education includes individual attention to the student who often needs physical development the most and who was least likely to get it in the old days before his needs were understood, studied, and cared for.

For instance, all students who have
(Continued on page 42)



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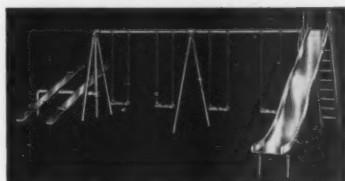
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CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 41)

a history of physical defect are referred to either a family or local physician, and recommendations are made in regard to corrective exercises. Then, the department follows through on those recommendations.

This procedure gives practical experience to senior P. E. majors in their course in corrective physical education, and these seniors assist in supervising corrective exercises for the individual.

By conducting a physical training program that offers both team games and individual sports plus a program in corrective physical education, the college believes it affords benefits to all its students including those who otherwise would not be touched in the routine competitive sports.

All men and women students are required to complete four semesters of physical training during freshman and sophomore years.

The beautiful new Hughey Memorial Gymnasium brought to the campus modern and spacious facilities for such a program. The building contains three basketball courts, game rooms, classrooms, corrective physical education room, bowling alley, dressing rooms

and physical education and athletic offices. The new training program for athletes is considered one of the most modern and well equipped in the state. Trainer Lee Brigham works closely with the coaches in all sports. He utilizes the equipment and facilities of the corrective and remedial physical education department to give added strength to the training program. Austin College is convinced that this correlated program has been of extreme value to the athletic squads, that it has made for closer relations between athletic and physical education departments, and that recovery of injured athletes is quicker and more complete under this highly specialized program.

Academically, the college grants both the bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees with a major in physical education. The bachelor of arts degree has its emphasis on recreation and community service. The bachelor of science degree emphasizes teacher training and coaching. Thus, physical and health education at Austin College fulfills a two-fold purpose: (1) preparation of young men and women to enter the teaching profession, including coaching, and related community service endeavors; and (2) development of sound and alert bodies and minds through physical activity in group and individual participation, plus making possible individual corrective or remedial exercises to fit specific individual cases, and the additional attention to the training program for members of the athletic squads and for preventing and correcting injuries occurring in athletics.

The physical and health education department is composed of Chairman Ralph Hester, Mrs. Gene Day, Trainer Lee Brigham, and Coaches Harry Buffington, Byron Gilbreath and Joe Spencer.

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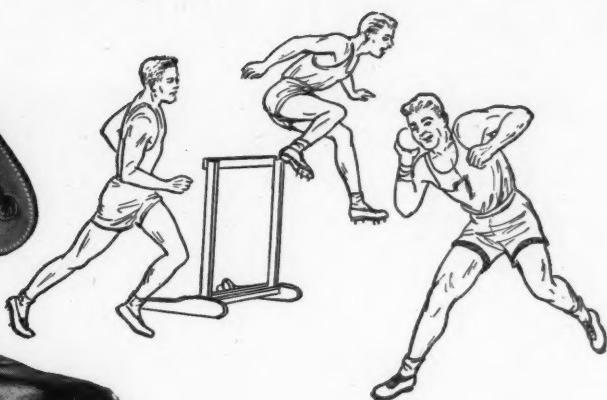
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